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ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Illinois Humane Society.

7747

ORGANIZED MAY, 1870.



FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.



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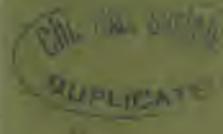
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Illinois Humane Society.

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ORGANIZED MAY, 1870.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.



CHICAGO, MAY 3, 1884.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY:

CE, NO. 113 ADAMS STREET. ROOMS 27 AND 28.

1884.



"Erected at Lincoln Park in 1877."

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OF THE

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

ORGANIZED MAY, 1870.

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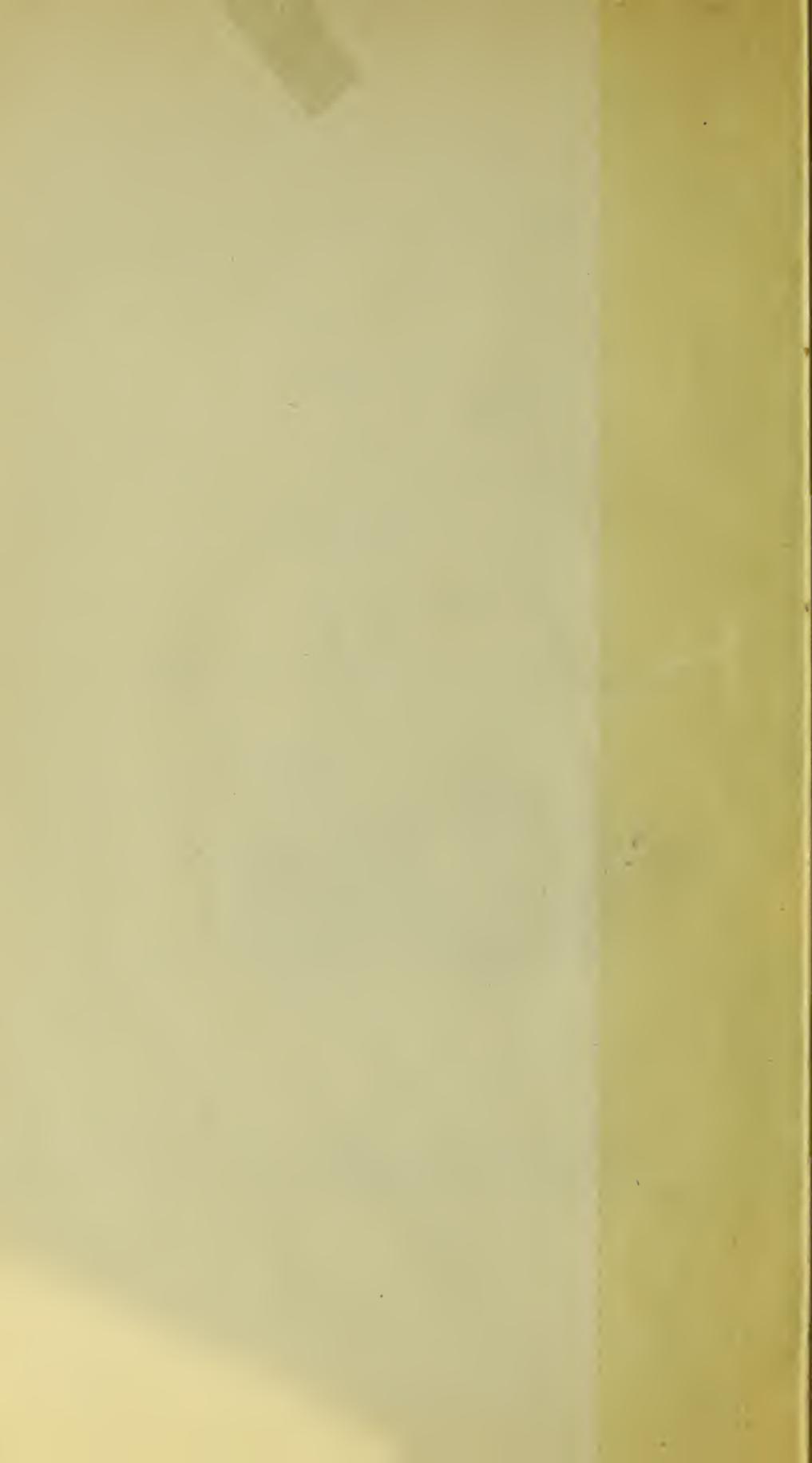


CHICAGO, MAY 3, 1884.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY:

OFFICE, NO. 113 ADAMS STREET, ROOMS 27 & 28.

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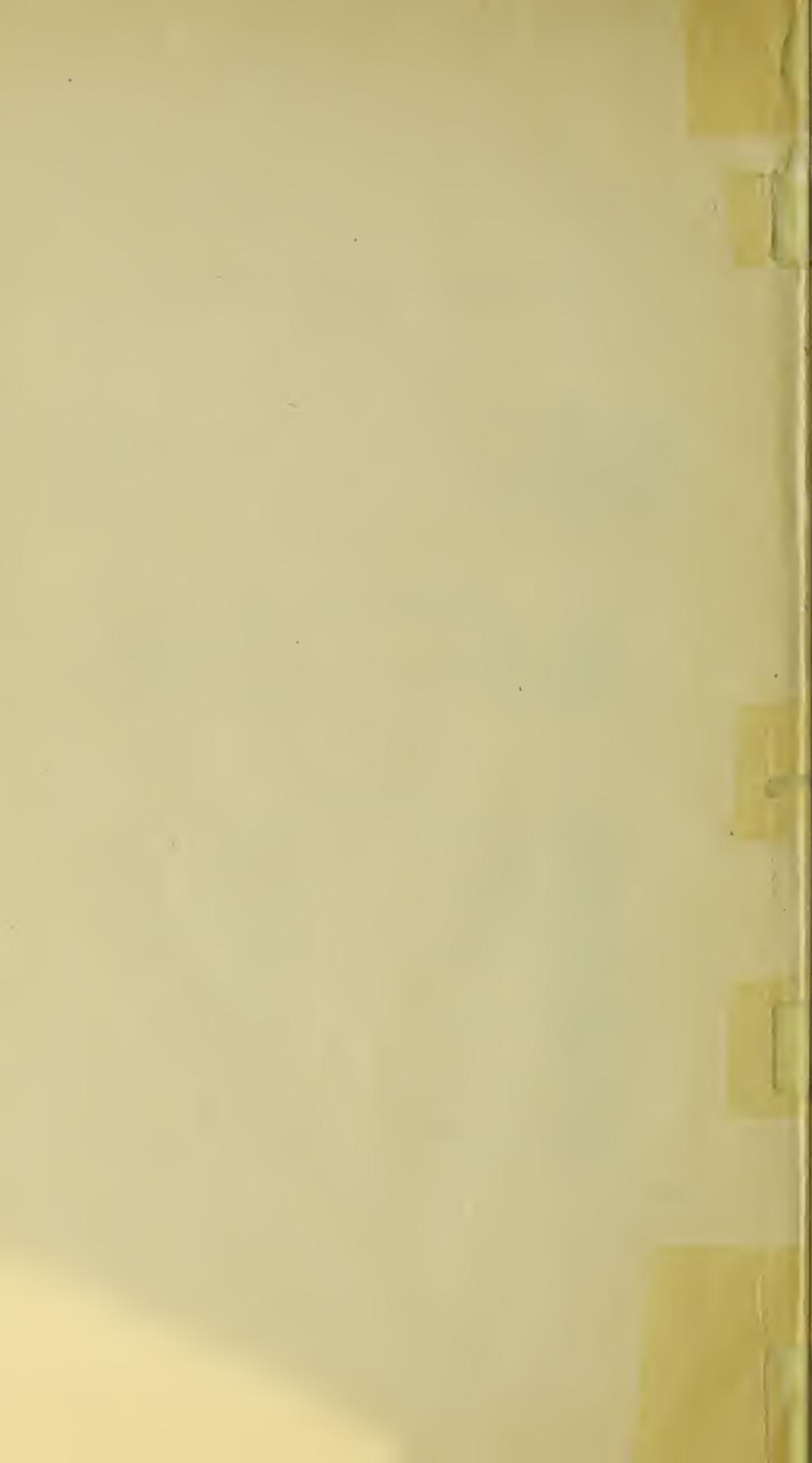
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FERD. W. PECK.	1ST VICE-PRESIDENT.
THOMAS E. HILL.	2ND VICE-PRESIDENT.
GEORGE SCHNEIDER.	TREASURER.
HENRY W. CLARKE.	SECRETARY.

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GEO. SCHNEIDER,	B. F. CULVER.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Illinois Humane Society.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Humane Society, was held pursuant to notice in Club Room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Saturday afternoon May 3, 1884, the President, John G. Shortall in the chair.

Present—John G. Shortall, Ferd. W. Peck, John C. Dore, Albert W. Landon, Edwin Lee Brown, George Schneider, O. J. Stough, Henry W. Clarke, O. L. Dudley, Dr. N. H. Paaren, Rev. Thomas Timmins, J. J. Glessner, D. B. Fisk, Henry L. Frank, Prof. C. Gilbert Wheeler, John Reynolds, C. L. Ray, William Mitchell, Charles A. Williams, Matthew Lamb, S. M. Tabor, B. M. Butler, Edwin T. Metcalf, Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, Mrs. C. R. Denette, Mrs. Thos. Timmins, Miss A. E. Stone, Mrs. A. F. Blaine, Mrs. O. L. Dudley, Mrs. C. M. Fairchild.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. John G. Shortall, who then read his annual address, as follows:

To the members of the Illinois Humane Society:

You will be presented to-day with the customary annual summary of the work accomplished by this Society, and which will be found to have been largely in excess of that of any previous year.

It is encouraging to be assured of the continued support of the community in which we live, and from which we derive our strength—whatever that may be. We endeavor to represent, in such manner as we may, so much of that community's beneficence as goes out toward the very helpless of God's creatures among us. Whether these are given us for our good, or we them for theirs, it would be of no great benefit to inquire; nor shall I urge for your consideration whether or not this form of misery would disappear, should we lead the way ourselves—as was suggested to me by one of our Malthusian philosophers recently.

For us, it is enough to know that these ill-used creatures—children and animals—are here, with us, and pleading for defense, for help; also, that they are thus ill-used contrary to the law of the land and against the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth; also, that most illogical and ignorant human brutes continue with us, and that these must be curbed, and punished, and educated, not for their own good alone, but that life may be made more tolerable to the dumb beasts that support them, and to the little ones, their own flesh and blood, who, in the unknowable methods of the Creator, lie within their power, whose simple rights they pray us, in their dumb and helpless way, to consider.

It is the privilege of this and all similar Societies, to be involved at once in the tenderest sentiment and the strongest practicality. There is much refinement, much even of the poetic, the heroic, in the position of defenders and encouragers of helpless life, suffering under needless, wilful cruelty—often of life so humble and helpless that there seems to be no other earthly ear to which appeal may be made. But, throughout the work, the design to be practical and not visionary, and to be so known by our people, has been steadily before us. I believe we cannot be said to have acted unthinkingly or upon impulse, to the disadvantage of the cause. Offenses have been weighed, and rash procedure avoided, that our acts should have the approval of wisdom, not only, but the force that a benevolence so divine in origin, so simple in practice, so eternal in duration, is entitled to.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

It is gratifying to be able to state that all the charitable institutions in the city have gladly co-operated with us, and we with them, whenever applied to.

INCREASE OF WORK.

The secretary's report will show a large increase of work over previous years—that of this year being about sixty per cent. over that of the last statement—1882-3. This increase is to be attributed, not to a greater amount of cruelty in individuals, for I believe the proportionate aggregate to be decreasing, but to the greater efficiency of the Society, and to the greater interest actively exhibited by the general public. The rule of secrecy as to the names of informants or complainants, and the confidence of the police force in us, which is of great value to the Society, also contribute to the increase of that efficiency.

THE SCHOCK CASE.

One of the most important cases brought before the Society during the year was that of the Working Women's Industrial Home, lately located at LaGrange. Complaints had frequently been made to the Society of the maltreatment of children at this institution, but by reason of the difficulties surrounding the case, the general character of the complaints and the adroitness of the management, it was difficult to obtain the testimony requisite to prosecute with a hope of conviction. This, however, has been accomplished, and, as we believe that particular manifestation of cruelty has suffered a defeat such as will probably prevent its continuance, here at least. The thanks of the Society and the public are due Mr. Anthony, Asst. State's Attorney, and to Mr. Wright and Mr. Forrest, who acted for the Society in this behalf, as well as to the gentlemen of the jury in this case, for the able and patient manner in which the proceeding was conducted and its determination arrived at. Charges of persecution, of malice, and of other injustice made by the defendant against the Society, it is needless to refute. No one connected with the Society has any personal feeling against the defendant; the only thought having been to protect, first, the unfortunate children who were subjected to such treatment as the evidence showed, and, secondly, the benevolent public whose charity, as it appears, was thus misapplied.

BANDS OF MERCY.

In response to our invitation, the Rev. Thos. Timmins, whose labors in connection with the Massachusetts and Ohio Societies have been of such value in arousing interest, especially of our youth, in behalf of the dumb creation, came to us on the 19th of March last, to aid this Society in the personal presentation and advocacy of the humane sentiment to the

hundred thousand children among us who are fast growing to manhood and womanhood.

In this procedure, the Society, represented either by its President, or by some of its directors or officers, has, in company with Mr. Timmins, visited and organized these Bands of Mercy in all the Public Schools of the city situated in the South and West Divisions and in many of the Sabbath schools. The North Division schools will be visited immediately after the present vacation. The result of the work to date here may be aggregated as follows:

Number of Bands of Mercy formed, 823.

*Number of members, 53,650.

All of these children and youth, with but few exceptions, have been personally addressed, personally pledged to "try to be kind, just and merciful to all living creatures and to try to protect them from cruel usage." The enthusiasm with which these bright hearts have made this simple promise has been phenomenal, and the work has met with a glad response from all present—principals, teachers, visitors. In many instances the parents of children thus appealed to have expressed gratitude at the results already effected.

We look for nothing supernatural from this great work. If we shall have awakened thought, serious thought, upon the quality and effect of mercy, in the mind of one child in every twenty, we shall feel abundantly repaid for our efforts. But I believe nearly every child of the fifty thousand children we have spoken to, and whose adhesion to the simple principles of the organization has been cheerfully given, has been touched by this divine message.

The progress of this work will be cumulative, will be arithmetically progressive; for the parents and families are reached through the children, and thousands of adults are to-day more or less informed of this Society's work, and their own duty, whose awakening dates from within the month past.

I believe I do not lay too much stress upon this. It is from this early arousing of the sentiment of mercy that we hope for good. The child who learns its duty toward its dog, its cat or its horse, and does it, cannot choose but be kind and dutiful to father and mother, brother and sister,

*NOTE.—Since this address was delivered and up to the date of the publication of this report, May 20, 1884, the number of Bands of Mercy have been increased to 1065 and the membership to 67,120.—Sec.

playmate and teacher; and when it rises to the dignity of citizenship may be safely entrusted with its sacred rights.

Thus I look upon this work of gathering the youth, the flower, of our people into the fold of our Humane Society, as one of the most important and beneficial of the many efforts of modern thought toward public education in ethical lines. The youthful mind is impressionable, the youthful character plastic, and, as has been well and thoughtfully said, by an experienced educator (speaking of our noble corps of public school teachers) though we strive daily to inculcate such morality, and to a greater or lesser extent we do certainly do so, yet no such impression is produced—can be produced—by us, as would certainly be by the appearance before the children of two or three gentlemen, strangers, given a certain status and authority by the government of the schools, and who, by its consent, ask that a halt be taken in the daily routine—a halt of fifteen minutes or so—in order that a recognition may be publicly made of and an adhesion publicly announced to, that great basal principle of character, kindness to all living creatures, each according to its kind. The incident and the pledge will be remembered by the child for many a year, and as its education progresses, as its intelligence increases, the definiteness of the promise will gather force. It were not too much to believe that, many a useful, gentle life, many a deed even of heroism, might be traced to the words thus fitly and in season, spoken.

The Society has been ably assisted in this work by Mr. Hill, Mr. Brown, Mr. Peck and Mr. Landon.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS.

On Nov. 1st last year, Officer Mitchell was transferred to the Union Stock Yards. It was believed that in no way, save by continuous duty there could satisfactory results be obtained. By this means we get practically the services of two men—the State agent and our own officer. The reports fully justify the action. The U. S. Agricultural Commission (through E. W. Blatchford, Esq.) asked a reply from us to certain interrogatories directed towards the investigation of affairs at the Yards (and at other points in the country) concerning the transportation, sheltering and treatment of cattle and other animals. Our reply was based upon a thorough examination by Mr. Mitchell, and has been duly forwarded. Mr. Blatchford has expressed his obligation to the Society therefor.

ANIMALS SERVICE.

Although cruelty in all forms exists, and toward all creatures, it is toward the horse, because of his utility, of his patience, of his very nearness to man, that the greatest abuse is practiced. Of the sand, coal and brick teams and the peddlers' horses come the greatest number of complaints.

It seems very difficult to convince these ignorant men that there is no economy in ill-treating their animals, and the procession of beaten, over-loaded, lame, galled, blind, old and starved horses winds its melancholy way through our streets. The procession has grown thinner, the number is reduced, but we have these insults to common decency still with us. Our reports of prosecutions show in small part the work of our officers in the mitigation of this cruelty. Much is done by judicious reprimand and the free distribution of our humane literature.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

As "the merciful man is merciful to his beast," so the converse proposition may be formulated. He who is cruel to his beast will abuse even his own child.

The Society, without interference with its other duties, has been extremely active in protecting, providing, counseling and generally doing its work of mercy toward, the helpless children of our city, and the number of these that require such care, such security in appeal, is incredible. The records show an increase of about 50 per cent. in the number of these cases. The work has been admirably done. Mr. Dudley (to whom such cases are generally referred) has displayed uncommon sagacity and untiring zeal in this, as well as all other work entrusted to him.

Much more could be done, of course, had we more means, both in this and other departments. We must trust the future for the increase. We have been freely and generously supported by the community, and in behalf of all the suffering that has been abated by that support, I beg leave to tender that community a sincere, grateful acknowledgment.

THE TELEPHONE.

By means of the telephone, branch offices of the society are established as follows:

Brown Bros. Manufacturing Co., Clinton and Jackson Sts.; J. P. Sharp, Druggist, Wabash Ave. and 22d St.; Laux & Woltman, Druggists, 869 N. Clark St.; Hart Bros., 155 Franklin St.; T. H. Patterson, Druggist,

Cottage Grove Ave. and 37th St.; E. A. Sargent, Druggist, Wabash Ave. and 16th St.; H. C. Goodrich, 40 Hoyne Ave.; Geo. Weston, Druggist, Cor. Monroe and Morgan St.

Any friend applying anywhere for the use of a telephone to lay information regarding cruelty with this Society would, I am sure, not be refused the courtesy. It never has been refused to our knowledge. Thus much we have by our common humanity. It is needless to refer to the advantages of this mode of communication. The telephone company has rebated to the Society fifty per cent. of its annual charges for use of the telephone, and has also given us the unusual privilege of sending written messages taken over the instrument. This is a great advantage in communicating with officers or others at a distance from the telephone branch offices.

PERMANENT FUNDS.

Year after year I have asked the consideration of the Society and the public of the advisability of the creation of a sufficient permanent fund for the support and prosecution of this education. We have no cause for complaint in our monthly receipts. The public has, as I have said, generously appreciated our efforts and I am grateful for its substantial and encouraging approval. But we are desirous that the soliciting of funds for our support shall in the course of time wholly cease. It is possible that a continuously appealing charity may be, as a national debt is claimed to be, a national blessing, but I should be glad to see the experiment tried of a society such as this supported by its own dividends from its own capital. Our present permanent fund, the Foster, \$10,000, and the Talcott, \$5,000, is shorn of considerable power by the reduction of the rate of interest. Doubtless this fund will be added to as the years pass by; but how shall we contemplate with any satisfaction the thought of our noble work being to any extent dependent upon the loss of our friends—our co-workers—from among us? Wills have been made, I am informed, by which this Society shall be benefitted, but we shall receive such benefit in exchange for the living friend. We need both. Shall we not have both?

FINES.

While upon this subject it might be well to inquire in regard to the acquirement of a portion of the fines covered into the city treasury as the result of our police work. This has been made the subject of consideration upon former occasions, and the opinion of Corporation Counsel Adams has

been expressed that the city would have no authority to make such appropriation. If the Counsel be correct in this, it would be expedient for the Society to ask the legislature at its next session to pass an enabling act in the premises.

EXTRA SERVICE.

By the kindness of one of our directors, we were last winter enabled to place two extra men upon temporary duty. The aid was very timely and the results most gratifying; the generous donor has expressed full approval and satisfaction.

THE POLICE.

The special police of the Society have as usual had the cordial support of the Mayor and Chief of Police of the city and of the officers and men of the various precincts, and we are largely indebted to them for valuable information and aid.

To Mr. Dudley our chief agent, to Mr. Williams, in the city, and to Mr. Mitchell at the Stock Yards, are due our thanks for their faithful and efficient service in their respective duties.

Our acting secretary, Mr. Clarke, has conducted the office business methodically and practically, and I am glad to have this opportunity to express our thanks for the able and courteous manner in which his duties have been performed.

I believe it would be for our interest should he be prevailed upon to remain with the Society as its secretary during the coming year.

CONCLUSION.

The sentiment of mercy, as Emerson wrote, is the natural recoil which the laws of the universe provide to protect mankind from destruction by savage passions; and it is true that all persons in proportion to their sympathy and self-respect sympathize with the sentiments of humanity. What is the oath of gentle blood and knighthood? It is to protect the weak and lowly against the strong oppressor. Thus our Emerson wrote and taught. Thus the heart and conscience under the inspiration of all pure and gentle life of all the ages have served to modify and mould the natural man; to arouse him from his indifference to all pain that is not his own, to pervade and color his expanding thoughts, to give his life its brightest form of beauty, and himself, his chief, if not his only claim to immortality.

The Report of the Secretary, Henry W. Clarke, was then read, accepted, approved and ordered placed on file.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Work of the Illinois Humane Society for the year, ending April 30th, 1884:

Complaints and cases investigated.....	2632
As against 1626 the previous year.....	
Children looked after and condition remedied.....	1467
Against 955 the previous year.....	
Sent to charitable institutions.....	251
Cases of cruelty to animals.....	753
Parties prosecuted for cruelty.....	251
Amount of fines.....	\$3,512,15
Horses laid up from work.....	273
Removed by ambulance.....	96
Overloaded teams relieved.....	24
Teamsters reprimanded.....	432
Abandoned animals destroyed.....	178
Inebriates sent to Washingtonian Home.....	8
Prosecutions dismissed.....	5

It will be noted that the aggregate of *classified* cases exceeds in number the cases investigated, as one case often involves two or more children or animals.

The *influence* of this Society is daily becoming more extended. It has been instrumental during the past year, in the organization of Humane Societies, *outside* this state, notably in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Many requests have been received from various localities in those States, for instructions how to proceed to organize, and for humane literature; for our constitution and by-laws as a guide, and such other information as we could give, to which requests prompt answers of instruction, encouragement and literature have been returned. The result has been an increase of humane education and expressions of thanks to this Society. The unprecedented growth of humane sentiment in this *western* country is gratifying to every humane heart—

"Tis not by Eastern windows only
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In early morn the sun climbs slowly;
But *westward* look! the land is bright."

bright, with promise to humanity.

There are a number of *Auxiliary* Societies located in different parts of the State, among which are Quincy, Springfield, Bloomington, Peoria,

Onarga, Hyde Park, Elgin and others, all of which are in a prosperous condition—though no reports in detail, have been sent to this Society for its present annual meeting.

THE FOUNTAINS.

The different street fountains of the Society are located as follows: Dearborn Avenue, corner Michigan street; Chicago Avenue, at Water Works; South end of Rush Street Bridge; Michigan Avenue, fronting Exposition Building; Wabash Avenue, near 16th Street; Adams and State Streets; Halsted Street, near 20th; West Washington, near Desplaines; also large fountains at Lincoln and Central Parks.

Instructions have already been issued by the President to place these fountains in perfect repair, so as best to subserve their humane purpose.

A very valuable assistant in the humane work of this Society is the *Humane Journal*, published monthly by Albert W. Landon, 242 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, under the auspices of this Society. It subscribes for 1500 copies of each number for the purpose of free distribution to the Police and Public Schools of this city and elsewhere. The *Humane Journal* as an educator (which is one of the most important elements of humane work) is interesting and instructing to both old and young, and is taking its position as an *equal* among the humane literature of the day. It has a large and increasing circulation.

THE AMBULANCE.

The Ambulance is kept in good condition and is frequently used. By the number indicated in the report, on an average of one about every four days during the year. Those who have occasion to use it speak in high terms of its usefulness and convenience in moving sick and disabled animals. Occasionally an endorsement of appreciation and thanks to the Society is written upon the order granting its use.

This Society returns its thanks to the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, for their generous donation of \$1000 granted in December last. This official expression of appreciation of the object and labors of the Society is gratifying. Your Secretary took occasion directly the check was received, to write to the Board presenting the grateful acknowledgements of this Society, assuring the honorable gentlemen that its expenditure would be judicious and humane.

The 13th annual report of this Society was not published. The following is a synopsis of that years work, ending May 1st, 1883; which would

have appeared in the 13th annual report: Complaints investigated, 1626; prosecutions for cruelty to children and animals, 166; children looked after and condition remedied, 955; placed in charitable institutions, 121; horses looked after and rescued from abuse by reprimand or prosecution, &c., 779; laid up from work, 144; disabled animals shot, 122; removed home by ambulance, 85; with much other humane work, not here enumerated in detail.

HENRY W. CLARKE.

Secretary.

Mr. George Schneider, Treasurer, then submitted his report, which was accepted and approved and ordered placed on file.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. George Schneider, shows to May 1st, 1884, inclusive.

Amount on hand received	\$7144 93
Amount paid out per vouchers on file	7,518 35
Over draft	\$373 42

Check of \$500 on deposit to cover over draft.

The chair announced that communications and resolutions would be next in order.

Mr. Ferd. W. Peck said that a number of resolutions would probably be presented later on, and that in the meantime remarks might be made by some of the gentlemen upon which resolutions could be based.

The president called for reports of committees, and in response Edwin Lee Brown of the Committee on Education spoke substantially as follows:

Our committee has been at work perhaps indirectly in the matter to which the president has referred, forming Bands of Mercy. This is the principal work this committee has done. It has been my privilege and my very great pleasure, to have gone with Mr. Timmins on several occasions, and assisted him in the formation of these bands, and I have spoken some ten or fifteen times to the children. It has been my fortune, furthermore, during the past few years, to have spoken quite a number of times to adults in different parts of the world, and prefer talking to the children.

They are very quick to apprehend what is said to them, and show earnestness and zeal in carrying out what they undertake. At first I did not form a favorable impression of this Band of Mercy movement. It seemed to me that the effects would be no more lasting than the sudden conversions at revival meetings, but since I have taken an active interest in the matter I have had reason to change my opinion. I think it is a great work, which will bear golden fruit in the future, and I am proud as one of this committee that I have taken part in it.

In reference to the little cards which Mr. Landon is publishing, and which go to the children, I think they are excellent things and if well distributed I think they will do a great deal of good.

From my experience of nearly fifteen years in this work, I am satisfied in order to make it a great success, we must commence at the foundation, with the children. I am also happy to learn that this humane sentiment is rapidly growing in this country, and is producing good results. Week before last I spoke in St. Louis, and I am glad to inform you that they have there an active and efficient society.

John C. Dore, being called upon addressed the meeting as follows:

There is a great deal to be said upon this subject, and I think that whoever attempts to address an audience upon humanity, should have his remarks well considered. I have given this subject first and last a great deal of thought. There is no work in which I have felt a stronger interest. This Society now is not what it was, and I have no idea that it is yet what it will be, and yet it is a *wonderful power for good*. Fourteen years ago when this Society was organized, I think there were very few people in the community who had given the subject of humane education any considerable thought, or took any special interest in it. Among those few there were some of our oldest and most prominent citizens, such as Dr. Foster, Mr. Stone, B. W. Raymond, Mr. Derickson and a number of others whose names I cannot at this moment recall, most of whom are dead. We found it was pretty difficult to raise money; but I will say that while I have been a considerable beggar for many purposes, I have never undertaken to beg for any purpose where I met with such success as in behalf of this humane work. Of those who gave when I solicited, very few gave less than \$100 at a time. At that time, the police, instead of helping us were afraid to do anything. They were somewhat apprehensive that it would be unpopular. I am glad to know as the president has said, that this is all changed, and that they are now in hearty sympathy and co-

workers with us. Then we have another thing to encourage us. So far as I am aware there is no other Society, that has state or county aid. The very recognition of the fact that we are worthy of state or county aid counts for much. You all know that we have a state agent at the Stock Yards, and the county has quite a number of times made appropriations for the special use of this Society. The reports should be published annually in pamphlet form. I am proud of the address of the president, and the reports of the work of this Society. I think it would be well to send them to every humane society in existence. There are a good many societies in the United States, but very few as efficient as ours. They have an excellent one in Boston and New York, and as Mr. Brown tells us, an active one in St. Louis. I wish I could mention a hundred like them. There is certainly a strong and growing sentiment in favor of humane work and humane education. The object of this society is not so much to punish. That does not effect a cure. Everybody knows that if you punish a man for an offence, he is not happy. What we have got to do is to reach the child—to go to the foundation.

Herein lies the value of these Bands of Mercy. The hearts of the children are touched, and when a child's heart is touched by any sympathetic emotion, it is lasting. You cannot move a grown person in the same way. They are often hardened in cruelty and sin. Admonitions should be given with the greatest kindness. The culprits should be reasoned with and should be presented with pamphlets.

The speaker then referred to the benefits derived from the fountains that had been placed in various parts of the city, complimenting Mr. Landon for originating the idea.

In closing he said: There are a great many people who are in sympathy with the work of this Society, and if there was nothing done except in the line of the prevention of cruelty to children, that would be sufficient to justify all the expenditures. I think that the prevention of cruelty to children and to dumb beasts, are part and parcel of the same work, and it is very fortunate that we never separated the two as I think was once contemplated.

Mr. Schneider moved that his report as treasurer, should be referred to a special committee for examination and report.—Carried.

The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Moulton, Harvey and Frank.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Dore, the President stated that a list of contributors to the Society is prepared monthly containing the amount of each contribution a copy of which list is mailed to each donor.

Mrs. Blaine spoke encouragingly of the work in Hyde Park, and stated that she would like to have a resolution passed to send a hundred copies of the *Humane Journal* to her band of mercy.

Mr. Brown kindly volunteered to have this done at his expense.

Mr. Timmins was called upon and made some very eloquent and convincing remarks in his usual happy and eloquent style.

He spoke of his early and intense interest in the Band of Mercy work. Of the magnitude and far-reaching influence for good of this noble cause in aid of humanity; and of its success in Chicago, which he added, was unprecedented in the history of Band of Mercy work in the world.

He dwelt on the kindness and courtesy that had been extended to him in his humane ministrations while in Chicago.

On motion of Mr. Landon, the chair appointed Messrs. Landon, Dore and Frank to act as the committee to nominate directors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Ferd. W. Peck on behalf of the committee on prosecution and legislation then made the following remarks:

The most unimportant of your committees is that on prosecution and legislation. I say unimportant, because the cause has progressed so far that we have nearly all the laws we want, and our prosecutions will grow annually less in proportion to the work done. The work of that committee is practically nothing to what it has been in past years. I think the committee on humane education is the responsible committee representing this cause; and therefore instead of confining myself to remarks that would be germane to a report from my committee, I am going to trench on the work of the committee that has already said so much. I will supplement the remarks made by Mr. Brown by stating, that the band of mercy work is perhaps the most important and I might add essential way of getting this humane education before the people. It is a new thing, and like all new things, has had obstacles in its road. I have within two weeks met one of the most prominent newspaper men in this country, a newspaper published in Chicago, with a circulation averaging I think over seventy-five thousand daily (I refer to the Daily News) and he did not have any appreciation of this work. I was very glad to introduce him to Mr. Timmins, who, together with myself, altered his opinion

very materially. and I am inclined to think that before another week is passed, his opinion will be still farther altered as to the nature, purposes and results of this work in forming bands of mercy as an element toward humane education. Only yesterday I fell in contact with the president of one of the most prominent humane societies of this country, and even he had no sort of conception of this band of mercy work. I think after a long discussion with him on the subject last evening, that I so far convinced him of its importance that within a few weeks bands of mercy will be formed throughout one of these northwestern states besides Illinois.

Now as to the subject of prosecution and legislation, there is very little for my committee to report, partly for the reason that our legislature has not been in session since the last annual meeting of the society, and partly because the matter of prosecution is so ably looked after by our efficient agents, that there is very little field for the committee to work in that direction. The matter of acquiring and covering into the treasury a fair percentage of the fines imposed through our agency, is the most important thing we require legislation upon, as has been stated by your president. When this matter was brought to the attention of common council about a year since, and we thought we were to get favorable action, the corporation counsel gave it as his opinion that the city had no legal right to divert these funds. Hence, we must go back of the authority of the board of aldermen to the legislature of the state. Next winter therefore when our legislature is in session, there will be considerable work for this committee in that direction. That is about all the necessity that I can conceive of any committee on either legislation or prosecution. If we cannot accomplish this result next winter, we cannot at all.

In reference to the matter of procuring the passage of a law compelling school boards throughout the state to adopt text books in the public schools, containing humane reading matter and cuts, I am glad to say, that we found after some labor that work in that direction on our part was wholly unnecessary.

Your Board of Education in Chicago were men of such broad minds that they needed no instruction from the legislature. They needed no law. They have introduced these books and co-operated with the movement in every way, one result of which has been the introduction into many of our largest schools of what are known as humane libraries. I wish there was one in every public school in Chicago, and I have no doubt through the

generosity of our friends, there will be within this ensuing year. The superintendent of public schools, Mr. Howland, is one of our most efficient agents and co-workers. He has not only instructed the principals of the schools to allow this band of mercy work to progress, but has offered every facility for its progress, and has urged the placing in the public schools of these libraries by all generous citizens.

Mr. Dore moved in consideration of the eminent services rendered by Rev. Thomas Timmins in this humane movement, that he be made an honorary member of the Society. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dore the thanks of the Society were tendered to the proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel for their courtesy in granting the use of the rooms to the Society.

The Committee on nomination of Directors submitted their report:

The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

Board of Directors.—Ferd. W. Peck, Henry L. Frank, O. J. Stough
Mrs. J. M. Walker, Marshall Field, D. B. Fish, T. W. Harvey, H. H. Shufeldt, J. J. Glessner, Aug. N. Eddy, John C. Dore, B. F. Culver, H. N. Hart, Thos. E. Hill, John G. Shortall, Joseph Stockton, John B. Sherman, W. P. Rend, Mrs. Ferd. W. Peck, Geo. Schneider, Edwin Lee Brown, P. D. Armour, Geo. E. Adams, B. P. Moulton, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, Prof. David Swing, Wirt Dexter, Albert W. Landon, Miss. A. E. Stone. Mrs. Wm. G. Hibbard.

The following resolutions offered by Mr. Peck were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and hereby tendered to the Chief of Police and the members of the Police Department for their aid in the humane work.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare the proceedings, reports, etc., of this Society for the past year, for publication in pamphlet form and that a reasonable number of copies thereof be printed for distribution.

On motion of Mr. Dore, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Executive Officers, for their efficient work during the past year.

Mr. Peck gave notice of his intention to move amendments at the next meeting to rules 1, 4 and 5, of the Code of By-Laws.

So that the 1st paragraph of rule 1st shall read as follows: "Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called by the Secretary for the first Saturday in February, May, August and November at 3 o'clock p. m., unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

The second paragraph of rule four shall read as follows:

“Due notice of the meeting of the Board and of its Committees shall be given by the Secretary of this Society.” And the second and fourth paragraphs of rule fifth relative to the Executive Committee shall read as follows:

“This committee shall consist of the President, one or both Vice-Presidents, and may include the Treasurer and Secretary of the Society, or both.”

“Meetings of the Committee shall be called monthly and special meetings may be called at any time by the President, who shall act as chairman of this committee when present.”

On motion of Mr. Peck it was decided to hold a general convention of the bands of mercy at the Exposition Building in this city at such time as may be fixed by the president.

Mr. Peck offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That W. S. Forrest, Esq., and Jos. Wright Esq., justly merit the recognition of this Society for their able legal services in behalf of our cause and notable in the preliminary and final hearings of the prosecution of Mrs. Annie Shock which has proved a case of vast and unusual importance to the community.

Resolved, That the usual number of *Humane Journals* be subscribed for by this Society during the coming year, as heretofore, to be sent to the policemen of the city and newspapers of the state as were distributed last year.

Resolved, That the valuable aid and co-operation of the Public Press is fully recognized by this Society and the increased prominence given to this cause is the best evidence of the progress of humane sentiments throughout the community.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dore the meeting adjourned.

The Board of Directors called a meeting of the Board directly after the adjournment of the annual meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Officers.—President, John G. Shortall; 1st. Vice-President, Ferd. W. Peck; 2nd. Vice-President, Thomas E. Hill; Treasurer, George Schneider; Secretary, Henry W. Clarke.

Executive Committee.—John G. Shortall, Ferd. W. Peck, John C. Dore, Henry N. Hart, Edwin Lee Brown, J. J. Glessner, B. P. Moulton, Thomas E. Hill, George Schneider.

The Agents of the Society are Oscar L. Dudley, chief, Wm. Mitchell and Charles A. Williams.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee after the adjournment of the annual meeting, the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved. That the Secretary have 2000 copies of the 14th annual report printed.

Whereas, Mr O. L. Dudley has been one of the agents of the Illinois Humane Society for the past eight years and has proved himself a highly capable and efficient officer. Therefore, be it resolved by the Executive Committee, that, as a testimonial of the appreciation of this Society for his continued faithfulness and long and valuable services he is hereby appointed the Chief Agent of the investigating force of this Society.

ABUSE OF ANIMALS.

A few of the many aggravated cases attended to by this Society, during the past year.

Cattle prods, and various instruments of torture to be seen at the office.

A man knocked a horse down three times with a 2-inch plank. Arrested by officers of the Society and fined by Justice \$25 and costs. (No fines go to the Society.)

Horse beaten in a terrible manner with a paving' stone, until it could scarcely stand. Man arrested and fined \$15 and costs.

Teamster arrested for extreme cruelty in beating and pounding his horse. Fined \$10 and costs.

A man driving a horse with sores from which blood and matter ran down the legs. Arrested and fined \$10 and costs.

A livery horse driven nearly fifteen hours at the top of its speed, and cruelly whipped along the way. Dropped exhausted on its return to the stable. Man arrested, fined \$20, and sent to the Bridewell.

A man fined \$10 and costs for great cruelty to a team of mules.

Lesser fines imposed frequently during intermediate time.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

Drunken mother, three children uncared for. Little ones taken to the Home for the Friendless. Mother arrested and fined \$15 and costs.

Drunker father very abusive to five motherless children, one a cripple. Locked the eldest out of doors. Assured of arrest if continuing this practice, he was let to reformation in his conduct.

Father in prison; mother a confirmed inebriate, in Bridewell. Homeless little son placed by Society in Home for the Friendless.

Six motherless children, dirty, ragged, and hungry, abandoned by the father, who notified the Society what he had done, stating he would be out of reach before the receipt of the letter. Society at once searched for and found them, and after great exertion placed two of them in comfortable homes, and the other four in the Home for the Friendless.

Little child of a drunken mother who spent most of her time in the Bridewell. Child deserted by the father; placed by Society in the Home for the Friendless.

Little boy beaten with a knotted rope until black and blue, by his father. Parents separated; the father arrested and held to bail in \$500. Society sent the boy to his mother.

Three little children of drunken mother placed in the Home for the Friendless. Father sick in County Hospital.

Two little children of drunken parents placed in the Home for the Friendless.

Remedied the condition of eight children of a drunken mother by reprimanding and watching her, and obtaining relief for the little ones from the county agent.

Little boy cruelly beaten by his father and compelled to sleep in a wet basement. Boy's person black and blue from head to foot, and eyes swollen shut. The father arrested and held in \$300 bonds to criminal court. Society had the boy surrendered to St. Mary's Training School.

Little boy whose parents were in Europe was beaten until covered with bruises by woman who had him in charge, kept him tied to the bed-

post from 10 a. m. until 7 p. m., suffering with hunger. Woman arrested and fined \$20 and costs. Society had the boy surrendered to the Home for the Friendless.

Nine children grossly maltreated by the father, who was arrested, fined \$85, and committed to the Bridewell.

Lost little boy from Wisconsin taken up and placed in Home for the Friendless.

Two little children beaten with a strap and pieces of kindling wood by a drunken mother. Society placed the children in the Home for the Friendless.

Little girl kept with her mother in a house of ill-fame, abused and nearly starved. The woman with another older daughter arrested, fined \$5 each, and little girl placed in an institution.

Little boy cruelly beaten by neighboring woman for chasing her ducks. Heavy marks on back and arms. Woman arrested and fined \$12 and costs.

Little boy, eight years old, knocked down and cruelty abused by his father. One arm seriously injured. The offense was of an unusually aggravated nature. Man arrested by officers of the Society and fined \$100 and costs. Fine, however, suspended by entreaties of the wife. Execution to be issued upon first repetition of offense.

Two fatherless little children abandoned by drunken mother. Society had them surrendered to Home for the Friendless.

Three little children, eldest only four years of age, abandoned at night by a drunken mother who had been put out of doors by landlord. Children slept in an alley all night. Society rescued and placed them in Protestant Orphan Asylum.

Two little children whose father and mother had been committed to the Bridewell were found on the sidewalk, friendless and hungry. Society placed them in Home for the Friendless.

Two boys aged 11 and 9 years; mother dead; father did not provide or care for them, and was a drunken vagrant; were rescued by the Society, and placed in the Home for the Friendless.

A little colored boy, six years of age, was severely beaten by his step-father, covered with bruises and nearly starved. The man was arrested, fined \$80, and sent to Bridewell. The boy was sent to the Home for the Friendless.

A mother with four small children, and destitute, was prosecuted by her landlord without cause, to get her out of the house, so as to put her children out when she was under arrest, and get possession of the house. The Society espoused the woman's case to defend her on *account of the children*. The Court discharged the mother, and fined the landlord \$25 and costs for trespass, on her complaint.

A mother with five children, aged from ten months to ten years, most of the time drunk, and neglected the children. As they had no home or shelter and were nearly starved, the Society gave them something to eat, and placed them in St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

A mother with three children, from five to ten years of age, father dead, mother drunk most of the time, and cruelly beat and abused the children, starving them and driving them out of doors, compelling them to sleep out-doors all night; mother was arrested and fined \$25 and costs and sent to the Bridewell. A kind Uncle has taken the advice of the Society and made application to the Probate Court for letters of guardianship, and will care for them.

A father had a feeble and crippled child, six years of age, that he carried around in his arms from day to day in the hot sun, begging on its account, on the pretense of getting money to take it to New York to its mother, and then would spend the money he collected in liquor. The Society, after some search (for the man seemed to be hard to catch) found the offender. He was fined \$100 and costs and sent to the Bridewell. The officers of the Society took the child away from him, and placed it in the St. Joseph's Hospital.

THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The title of this organization shall be The Illinois Humane Society.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable Laws for the prevention of cruelty, and to provide effective means for the same throughout this state and elsewhere, and by a great system of humane education to promote a humane public sentiment.

ARTICLE III.—SPIRIT.

There shall be nothing in its management or publication to interfere with its receiving the support of all good people.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERS.

The Society shall consist of life members, active members, honorary members and branch members.

ARTICLE V.—TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Any person who may be elected by the Society, board of directors, or executive committee may become a life member of this society by paying one hundred dollars—an active member by paying ten dollars per annum—an honorary member by being elected as such by the society; and a branch member by paying to the society any sum not less than two dollars per annum. Children under eighteen years of age may become associate members on payment of one dollar per annum. Children may become branch members on such terms as the directors may decide.

ARTICLE VI.—PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Life and active members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the society. Honorary members shall be entitled to all its privileges during

the term of their membership. Branch and associate members shall receive all the publications of the society but shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE VII.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this society shall be a president, who shall be, ex-officio, a member of the board of directors, two vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, such number of directors, not less than twenty, as the society may deem expedient, and such other officers as the directors may from time to time appoint.

ARTICLE VIII.—DIRECTORS.

The directors shall be elected by the society at its annual meeting, and shall hold office except as hereafter set forth, until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE IX.—OTHER OFFICERS.

All other officers shall be elected or appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected or appointed, unless removed by the board.

ARTICLE X.—POWERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The directors shall annually elect or appoint from their own number all officers of the society heretofore named, an executive committee of *nine*, and at any time such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of said officers, committees, or agents; and they may at any time remove the same and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number, they may enact by-laws for themselves and the society; make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the society and its officers, and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the society, and generally shall, during their term of office have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property, and funds of the society, with full power for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the society could do; but, and except that they shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such directors, and they shall not incur on account of the society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during the term of office.

ARTICLE XI—ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this society shall be the first Saturday in May in each year at such time and place as may be announced by reasonable public notice, and other meetings of the society may be called at any time by the president upon the written request of four directors, by giving three days previous notice thereof in two daily newspapers published in the City of Chicago.

At all meetings of the society, except the annual meeting, nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE XII.—CORPORATE SEAL.

The corporate seal of the society shall be:



ARTICLE XIII.—AMENDMENTS.

No alteration of this constitution shall be made except upon proper motion in writing made at a meeting of the society entered on the minutes with the name of the member making it, and adopted at a subsequent meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Constitution shall be in lieu or substitution of any other constitution or part thereof which may have been heretofore adopted by the society.

CODE OF BY-LAWS
OF THE
ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

The Illinois Humane Society, incorporated the 25th day of March, 1869, under the Revised Statutes of Illinois adopts and declares the following (until otherwise modified or rescinded) to form and constitute its Code of By-Laws.

RULE I.—MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors shall meet quarterly on the first Saturday in February, May, August and November, at 3 o'clock p. m. unless otherwise ordered.

Special Meetings shall be called by the secretary at the request of three members of the board or upon the order of the president.

Quorum. Seven members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum.

RULE II.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling of the roll
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of treasurer.
5. Communications and resolutions.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Election of members.

RULE III.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

There shall be the following standing committees consisting of three members each, appointed by the president, and the president and secretary shall act as consulting members of each committee:

1. Committee on membership and finance.
2. Committee on cruelty.
3. Committee on humane education and branch societies.
4. Committee on prosecution, laws and legislation.

RULE IV.—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Committees shall keep full minutes of their proceedings which at all times shall be open to the inspection of the board and executive committee.

Due notice of the meetings of the board, and of its committees, shall be given by the respective secretaries who shall be appointed by the respective committees.

In case of the death, resignation or disability of any member of a standing committee, that committee shall have the power to fill the vacancy until next stated meeting of the board.

RULE V.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Four shall constitute a quorum of the executive committee provided for in the constitution. This committee shall consist of the president, both vice presidents, the treasurer and secretary of the society. The chairman of the other standing committees shall be members thereof. This committee shall meet monthly, and special meetings may be called at any time by the president, who shall act as chairman of this committee when present. The secretary of the society when present shall act as its secretary and a record of its proceedings shall be kept which shall be read at each meeting of the board.

It shall transmit to other standing committees any communications or information in regard to their special work which may come to hand during the interval between the meetings of the board and shall record the facts on its minutes.

RULE VI—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. President. The President shall be the executive officer of the society and shall preside (or in his absence, one of the vice presidents) at all meetings of the board and of the society, and of the executive committee.

2. Vice-Presidents. One of the two vice-presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the president, act as president.

3. Secretary. The Secretary of the society shall act under the direction of the executive committee, and shall perform such duties as it may require. He shall also be responsible for the management of the central office.

4. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the society. He shall pay out the same only upon the written order of the secretary, countersigned by the presiding officer.

He shall give such bonds as may be required by the board, and deposit all moneys of the society in such bank as the board may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury at each stated meeting of the board.

5. Assistant Secretary. An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the board or executive committee who shall act as assistant to the secretary.

RULE VII.—COUNSEL.

1. The executive committee shall have power to appoint counsel who shall be the legal adviser of the society and its officers, and he shall have the general charge and conduct of all suits and proceedings, instituted by or against it or either of them, or in which the society may be interested.

2. With the advice and consent of the acting president he may compromise or settle any such suit or proceedings, and may also, from time to time associate with himself and retain such other counsel or attorney, as in the judgment of the president and himself may be advisable for the interests of the society.

3. The counsel shall receive for his services such pecuniary compensation and fees as shall be determined by the executive committee.

RULE VIII.—AGENTS.

1. The Society has no general agents authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agents having such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of its officers, nor by its executive committee.

2. The special agents of this society shall be appointed and removed at will from time to time by the chairman of the executive committee by and with the consent of the executive committee. They shall hold such position during his pleasure and shall be subject to and governed by such

rules and orders as he may prescribe consistent with the by-laws and the constitution.

3. Special agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may be from time to time determined by the executive committee.

4. No special agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liabilities on the part of the society, nor are any illegal acts or omissions on his part to be deemed as within the scope of his authority as such special agent or as sanctioned by the society.

RULE IX.—ANNUAL REPORTS.

At the annual meeting of the society on the first Saturday in May in each year the president, secretary and treasurer shall present their annual reports.

RULE X.—BADGES.

1. All badges of the society shall be in such form as the executive committee may designate.

2. Each member of the executive committee is entitled to wear the badge of the society and to own his badge.

3. All other badges of the society are to be its property, and are to be worn only by such members of the society as shall be designated by the executive committee and during their pleasure.

RULE XI.—ALTERATION OF BY-LAWS.

No alteration shall be made in any of the by-laws of this society unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the board of directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the director proposing the same—then approved by such board at a subsequent meeting thereof.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following were appointed as standing committees:

Membership and Finance.—T. W. Harvey, George Schneider, D. B. Fisk.

Humane Education and Branch Societies.—Edwin Lee Brown, Thomas E. Hill, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith.

Cruelty.—Joseph Stockton, Henry N. Hart, A. N. Eddy.

Prosecution and Legislation.—Ferd. W. Peck, Geo. E. Adams, John C. Dore.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

George T. Angell, Boston, Mass.

Edwin Lee Brown, Chicago, Ills.

Henry Bergh, New York City.

Benjamin F. Culver, Chicago, Illinois.

Nancy Foster, Chicago, Illinois.

Mary A. Talcott, Chicago, Illinois.

Rev. Thomas Timmins, Portsmouth, England.

DECEASED LIFE MEMBERS.

Jno. H. Foster,

Samuel Stone,

Mancel Talcott,

Mrs. C. W. Ross,

Hon. Richard P. Derickson,

Hon. Benjamin W. Raymond.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Adams, Geo. E.	Mason, R. B.
Armour, P. D.	McDonald, John
Baker, Dr. A. H.	Paaren, Dr. N. H.
Baker, Wm. T.	Peck, Clarence I.
Blair, C. B.	Peck, Ferd. W.
Blair, William,	Peck, Mrs. Ferd. V
Bowen, C. T.	Peck, Walter L.
Bass, Perkins	Pinkerton, Allen
Brown, Edwin Lee	Pullman, Geo. M.
Congdon, Mrs. Clara A.	Rorke, M. A.
Dexter, Wirt	Ross, C. W.
Drake, J. B.	Shortall, John G.
Dobbins, T. S.	Sherman, John B.
Dore, J. C.	Schuttler, Peter
Field, Henry	Smith, Byron L.
Field, Marshall	Shufeldt, Henry H.
Fisk, D. B.	Stough, O. J.
Farwell, J. V.	Sharp, Wm. H.
Foster, Nancy	Schneider, George
Harvey, T. W.	Talcott, Mary A.
King, Henry W.	Wahl, Christian
Leiter, Levi Z.	Wells, M. D.
Lawrence, E. F.	Wright, Joseph
	Williams, George T.

MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Adams, J. McGregor	Benham, John	Booth, W. F.
Akerstrom, Mrs. C. W.	Billings, H. F.	Beecher, Jerome
Allen, S. F.	Bingham, A. E.	Clement, Bane & Co.
Allen, Dr. J. Adams	Brennan, Patrick	Chicago Telephone Co.
Alling, John	Beidler, J.	Cameron, Amberg & Co.
Amberg, F.	Bailey, A. S.	Congdon, Clara
Ames & Frost	Bradshaw, J. H.	Catlin, J.
Ames, Charles L.	Blair, C. B.	Chicago Varnish Co.
American Express Co	Black, John R.	Crane Bros. Mfg. Co.
Ammon, Frank	Belknap, A. L.	Corahansen, M.
Ammon, Gottfried	Burrows, W. C.	Carson, Pirie & Scott.
Anderson, T. L.	Bunker, W. H.	Christianson, Mrs. D.
Anglo Am. Packing Co.	Bohner, George	Chicago City R. W. Co.
Appleby, R. B.	Black, Wm. P.	Coutant, C. A.
Armour, P. D.	Black, Mrs. H. M.	Casey Furniture Co.
Armour, Mrs. B.	Brown, Mrs. H. H.	Cooke, W. D.
Armsby, J. K.	Boynton, C. W.	Chaffee, Francis
Atwood, J. B.	Baker, W. T.	Crossman & Co.
Austin, H. W.	Brink's Express	Coleson, A. M. L.
Avery, T. M.	Bachrach, C.	Clacius, C. E.
Ayers, Mark	Bullen, George	Chase, L. P.
Ayers, Enos	Buckingham, J. & E.	Chapin & Gore
Burke, Michael	Bemis & McAvoy	Chicago Scale Co.
Brattstown, Charles	Brachvogel, Press & Co	Cribben, Sexton & Co.
Bennett, R. J.	Belding Bros.	Clarke, George C.
Bliss, S. E.	Brown, Mrs. J. J.	Clark, John M.
Blair, Wm.	Brown, John	Cappel, George
Bishop, Lorenzo	Booth, A.	Corwith, Henry
Burrill, L. F.	Bateman, Miss Alice	Cahn, Wampold & Co.
Blatchford, E. W.	Burch, F. R.	Chapman, S. S.
Bradley, Mrs. D. E.	Benson, C. L.	Carswell, Mrs. D. B.
Blaine, Mrs. Amabel F.	Brophy, Dr. F. W.	Culver & Co.
Beckwith, Mrs. F. H.	Bigelow & Co.	Corwith, N.
Baggott, E.	Baldwin, D. D.	Cragin, E. F.
Botsford, H.	Butler Paper Co. J. W.	Clow, J. B.
Barlow, James	Baldwin, Herman	Collins, J. L.
Billings, H. G.	Boyington, W. W.	Curtis, Cornelius
Beach & Barnard	Brown, Edwin Lee	Carter, James S.
Belding Bros.	Burke, Walker & Co	Corbin, C. R.
Burley & Tyrrell	Brunswick & Balke Co.	Camp, I. N.
Blackstone, T. B.	Burlington Mfg. Co.	Chase, S. B.
Bouton, N. S.	Bennett, D.	Courtney, Rev. F.
Buckingham, Clarence	Bartholomew & Leicht	Chicago Carpet Co.
Buckingham, E.	Baeder, Adamson & Co.	Chase & Pate
Burke, Michael,	Best Brewing Co.	Grerar, John

Culver, Page & Hoyne	Fowler, Mrs. Margaret	Hall, Wm. S.
Chapman, Greer & Co.	Felix, Benj. F.	Hurlbut, Wm.
Dunn, John W.	Frey, L. B.	Harvey, T. W.
Dunlap, George L.	Fuller, Henry	Hair, James A.
Dexter, Wirt	Fuller, O. F.	Houghteling, James E.
Drake, John B.	Fuller, Wm. A.	Haskell, Fred. K.
Dickinson, Albert	Fisk, D. B.	Hatch, Holbrook & Co.
Dewey & Co.	Farwell, Marcus A.	Hull, C. J.
Dwight & Gillette	Farwell, A. B.	Hulbert, H. A.
Disston & Co.	Fargo, C. H.	Handy, H. H.
Drummond, George	Fairbank, N. K.	Hibbard, W. G.
Denman, Eugene	Frank, Henry L.	Henderson, C. M.
Dexter, Samuel	Fuller & Fuller	Henderson, W. S.
Dickson, Maxwell E.	Grassie, I. A.	Hammond, Wm. A.
Dwyer, C. H.	Gould, L. & Co.	Hammill, C. Wild
Davis, W. J.	Grey, Wm. L.	Hills, Frank C.
Dow, J. Hall	Gage, Albert S.	Hubbard, Wm. B.
Downer & Bemis Co.	Gage, L. J.	Hill, Thomas E.
Dale, John T.	Gossage, Charles	Hutchinson, C. L.
Dyche, Dr. D. R.	Gore, Geo. P.	Hayman & Co.
Diemel, Joseph	Goit, O. W.	Harland, E. & L. H.
Davis, David	Gray, A. R.	Holton, C. C.
Doggett, Mrs. Kate N.	Greenfelder & Rosenthal	Hildreth, C. H.
Drew, W. C.	Gibbons, John	Huck, L. C.
De Costa, Dr.	Glover, S. J.	Harmon & Merriam.
Dehnert, F.	Greenebaum, Henry E.	Howe, George M.
Danforth, Dr. I. N.	Gregory, J. Henry	Hartnett, Mrs. Mary
Dassler, Wm. R.	Gore, J. G.	Hibbard & Spencer
Doggett, Bassett & Hills	Gilmore, Ephraim	Handy & Co.
Dwight, John H.	Gregory, Geo. D.	Herrick, Miss
Evarts, A.	Gardiner, Fred. W.	Hately Bros.
Ethridge, Francis	Gibbs, O. C.	Harris, M. R.
Ewart, W. D.	Gatzert, Joseph	Hogg, James
Empire Parlor Bed Co.	Goodyear, Rubber Co.	Howes, S. B.
Engert, Mrs. Rose H.	Grommes & Ullrich	Hamlin, John A.
Elkins, H. K.	Goss & Phillips Manfg. Co.	Hopkins, Harvey L.
Evenden, Jno. G.	Gottfried Brewing Co.	Hill, F. H.
Ellsworth, James	Gage, D.	Irwin, Orr, & Co.
Ely, Edward	Graves, M. M.	Jansen, McClurg & Co
Emmerich, Charles	Gray, Engle & Clark.	Johnson, O. W.
Everett, F. D.	Goll & Hankle	Johnson, Wm. S.
Eastman, Frank L.	Gradle & Strotz	Johnson, James M.
Earnshaw, E.	Goodrich, H. C.	Jones, David A. J.
Ellsworth & Co.	Gregory, Cooley & Co.	Johnson, N. S. Estate of
Furst & Bradley	Glessner, J. J.	Jevne, C.
Fairbanks Scale Co.	Henderson, E. R.	Johnson, A. P. & Co.
Field, Marshall & Co.	Hill, D. H.	Johnson, F.
Flower, Remy & Gregory	Hopkins, L. A.	Jones, Daniel A.
Farrand, Mrs. H. A.	Hoyt, W. M.	Jones, Mahlon O.
Fuellgrotz, Lewis	Hall, W. T.	Johnson, W. E.
Frazer & Chambers	Horton, James M.	Kirkwood, T. S.
Fleming, Mr.	Humphrey, Rev. S. J.	Kuppenheimer, B.
Fishleigh, John	Hotz, C.	Ketchem & Fick
Fowler, Mr.	Hahn, H. F.	Kirby, Carpenter Co.
Farwell, Miller & Co.	Hart, Henry N.	Kelly, Rathbone & Co.
Field, Henry	Hunt, Edwin Sons	Keith, Edson & Co.

Kean, S. A.	McCormick, C. H.	Nutting, W. W.
Kelly, David	Morrison, Robert	Nelson, Murray
Keepers, Fred	Marsh, Geo. B.	North Chicago City Rail-
King, Henry W.	Marsh, G. A.	way Co.
Kuh, Nathan & Fischer	Meeker, Mrs. A. B.	Nickerson, Samuel M.
Kroitz, H.	McVeagh, Franklin	Nye, Mrs. Eliza (Sparta
Kuehl, Fred.	Messerve, Geo. L.	Wisconsin)
Kugemann & Co.	Murdock, Thomas	New Haven Clock Co.
Kirk, James S. & Co.	Markley, John A.	Norton Bros. & Co.
Keith, Edson	McLaughlin, W. F.	National Bank of Illinois
Koelling, Max	Moninger, Lambert	Neue Freie Presse (ger.)
Kroeschell Bros.	Marble, A. J.	Nelson, John
Kern, Charles	Moore, G. G.	Nichols, Charles
Kadish, L. J.	McNeill, A.	Norton Milling Co.
Leopold, Henry	Moore, H. F.	Norris, John W.
Larned, E. C.	Moore, S. M.	Olson, Charles
Lyon, Thomas R.	Moulton, B. P.	Odiorne, W. H.
Luddington Co. The	Morrison & Plummer	O'Brien, Martin
Lombard, Miss S. C.	Miller, Miss Mary	Otis, Geo. L.
Lallett, Ed. W.	Moulding, Thomas	Ortmayer & Son
Lapham, A. B.	Myers, Michael	Oberne, Hoosick & Co.
Libby, J. A.	Mason Bros.	Pierson, Samuel
Libby, A. A.	Morris, Nelson	Parkhurst, J. J.
Libby, C. P.	Mahler & Chappell	Page, D. W.
Leland, J. A.	McCrea, S. H.	Pitts, A. V.
Law, Robert	McGrath, John jr.	Peck, Clarence I.
Lindauer Bros.	McWilliams, Roy	Pierson, J. H.
Leopold Bros.	Mayhew, P. L.	Pullman, Geo. M.
Lovejoy, Edward	Myers & Griffin	Plummer, J. M.
Leopold & Austrian	Miller, Capt. Geo.	Pardridge, C. W.
Loomis, John Mason	Metcalf, W. W.	Pinkerton, Allan
Lehmann, E. J.	Marsh, F. O.	Peabody, F. B.
Lewis & Howard	Mitchell, Mr.	Phillips, Wm. B.
Lester, J. T.	Messenger & Granger	Pitkin, E. H.
Larrabee & North	McFarland, W. & Son.	Palmer, Mrs Potter
Lott, E. R.	Morse, Dr. E.	Palmer, Fuller & Co.
Libby, McNeil & Libby	McGregor, George	Parmelee, Frank
Liffingwell, Dr.	McNally, Andrew	Piper A. S. & Co.
Lapham, C. E.	Marshall, J. D.	Potwin, A. C.
Langdon, Wm. E.	Mayer, David	Patterson, E. H.
Lomax, J. A.	Munger, G. M. & Co.	Phelps, Dodge & Palmer
Lapham & Waterbury	Mears, Charles	Potanski, Joseph
LeClerq, G.	Meeker, Hedstrom & Co	Peck, Estate of P. F. W.
McFarland, H. J.	Mixer, C. H. S.	Peck, Ferd. W.
McIntyre, S. P.	McClintock, Mrs.	Potwin, H.
Marston, Thos. jr.	Marsh, A. W.	Parmelee, J. W.
Millspaugh, I. G.	Mason, R. B.	Peck, Mrs. F. W.
Merrick, L. C.	McNally, James	Paulson, Mrs. F. W.
Menhardt, John	McConnell, C. H.	Peck, Walter L.
Michigan Stove Co.	Mason, E. G.	Pike, E. S.
Murray, James H.	Madlener, F.	Price Baking Powder Co.
Marks, C. W.	McDonald, M. C.	Quan, W. J.
Middleton, J. W.	Madera, Mrs. F. W.	Quartermaster Gen. Dep.
Mann, Gen. O. L.	Neems, J. C.	Roach, John
Myer, Wm.	Nelson, C. B.	Ryder, Rev. W. H.
Meyer, Strauss & Good-Noble & Little	Norris, John W.	Rowley, Mrs. Jane P.
man		Rosenberg, Jacob

Rend, W. P.	Samson, A. W.	Wilson, S. F.
Reno & Little	Sheriffs & Son.	Whitehouse, W. F.
Rothschild, E & Bro.	Schoenhofen, P.	Walkup, Fisher Co.
Ryerson, Martin	Shannon, J. S.	Watkins, V. A.
Rollins, Shaw & Co.	Singer Manfg. Co.	Wells, French Co.
Rhodes, Charles D.	Stough, O. J.	Wahl Bros.
Raymond, B. W.	Story & Camp	Ware, Henry A.
Rand, W. H.	Sharp, Clarke & Co.	Wade, Charles
Roper, John	Steele & Price	Wilson, Henry
Roof, A. E.	Skinner, Mark	Webb, A. L.
Ruger, Wm.	Snydacker, G.	Wells, R. A.
Reid, J. N.	Sea, S. Guy & Co.	Wilce, Harvey
Ross, C. W.	Snow, Mr.	Wilkins, S. G.
Reed, A. & Sons.	Skeen & Stuart	Wallin, Thomas
Russell, E. S.	Scott, Jas. W.	Wheeler, F. T.
Redfield, A. P.	Smale, Robert	Walsh, John R.
Ross, John C.	Sterling, T. W.	Waterbury, A. M.
Richardson, O. W.	Schultz & Hirsch	Walls, J. R.
Reynolds, John	Scheik, Wm.	Whitehead, J. H.
Rathbourne, R. W.	Stein & Elbogen	Wick, Geo. D.
Reynolds, Wm. G.	Strang, Wm.	Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co.
Spalding, S. G.	Schwartz & Du Pee	Wilson, Evenden & Co.
Stacey, T. E.	Smith, Byron L.	Williams, Clifford
Sweet, A. L.	Schlitz, Jos. Brewing Co.	Welch Clock Co.
Schuttler, Peter	Steele, C. H.	South Branch Lumber Co.
Schaffner, Herman	Turner, E. H.	Walk Bros.
Strauss, Simon	Todd, L. S.	Walker, Mrs. J. M.
Seltz, Schwab & Co	Towle, P. J.	Ward, Mr. & Mrs. E. J.
Singer, A. L.	Thorne, Geo. R.	Wheeler & Willson Sewing Machine Co.
Sprague, Warner & Co.	Tyrrell, John A.	Wichman & Co.
Swing, Prof. David	Talcott, E. B.	Washburn, —
Slack, C. H.	Tillotson, Bros. & Rogers	Wineman, M.
Soper, Pond Co.	Taylor, S.	Wilson, Wm. J.
Skeele, J. H.	Tree, Lambert Judge	Walker, George C.
Shipman, D. B.	Thomson & Taylor	Washington Ice Co.
Seipp Brewing Co.	Utman, Edward	Woodrow, Wm.
Shufeldt, H. H.	Union Stock Yards Co.	Wagner, G.
Shortall, John G.	Union Brass Foundry	Whitmore, W. C.
Story, H. L.	Union Bag & Paper Co.	Wilmington Coal Association.
Spencer, F. F.	Voelling, F.	Willoughby, Hill & Co.
Stockton, Joseph	Voelling, Mrs. L. E.	Wasserman, A. J.
Schneider, George	VanSchaack, A. G.	Wheeler, Prof. C. Gilbert
Spry, John	Von, F. & Co.	Wistawel, Fred.
Scully, D. B.	Vergo, Ruhling & Co.	Walker, Oakley & Co.
Seeberger, P. J.	Wells, M. D.	Willing, H. J.
Shepard, Sidney	Wells, B. R.	Wolf, L. Mfg. Co.
Sard, Grange	Wilce, Thomas	Walker, Wirt D.
Smith, P. H.	Wilkinson, John	Young, F. W.
Stewart, W. P.	Wallin, Thos. S.	Young, Caryl
Steward, James	Wilson, J. E.	Young, L. C.
Strasberger, J. B.	Wilson, M. H.	Zook, D. L.
Stone, Miss A. E.	Wilson, H. R.	
Schuttler & Hotz	Wilson, E. Crane	
Schwitzeer & Beer		

NATURE OF CRUELTY.

Cruelty to animals has been a criminal offence under the laws ever since the year 1641, when the earliest colonial statute upon the subject was passed. Later statutes differ from earlier enactments, and from the common law, regarding this class of offences, in proceeding more clearly upon the principle that animals have *rights*, which it is the province of the legislature to recognize in its laws, and of the courts to protect by judicial proceedings; and the act of *cruelty* alone, irrespective of any other element of crime that may accompany the act, is more plainly indicated as criminal. What then, in the view of the law, is cruelty to an animal? If an animal is cruelly beaten or tortured for the gratification of a vindictive or malignant temper, such an act would everywhere be held to be cruelty. But is this all? Must such an express purpose be shown to exist, in the mind of the offender, to constitute the statutory offence of cruelty? By no means. Torturing an intractable animal, or beating it in an unnecessarily cruel manner, by way of training or correction—pain inflicted in wanton or reckless disregard of the suffering it occasions, and so excessive in degree as to be cruel—torture inflicted by mere inattention and criminal indifference to the agony resulting from it as in the case of an animal confined and left to perish from starvation—would all be punishable under the statute, even if it did not appear that the pain inflicted was the direct and principal object. It certainly is not true, as an abstract proposition, that it is immaterial what may be the motive of a person who inflicts pain upon an animal, in determining the criminality of the act. Pain inflicted for a lawful purpose, and with a justifiable intent, though severe, does not come within the meaning of “CRUEL” as the word is used in the statute. Thus, a surgical operation, occasioning the most intense suffering, may be justifiable, and is not criminal. To drive a horse at a rate of speed most distressing to the brute, when the object is to save human life, for example, or to attain any other object of adequate importance, may yet be lawful. If a horse be overdriven by a person not

knowingly or intentionally, but in the *honest exercise of his judgment*, as distinguished from mere recklessness of consequences, or wilful cruelty, the act is not within the meaning of the statute; and, in such a case evidence of the person's inexperience or want of knowledge as to the proper treatment of horses, would be competent. In the instances just mentioned, there is no crime, for there is no criminal mind. But pain inflicted upon an animal, in wanton and reckless disregard of the suffering it might occasion, and of the consequences it might produce, would be criminal as certainly as if it were occasioned by an express purpose, formed in an evil mind, to inflict suffering and torture upon the animal; the two acts would differ only in being more or less intensely cruel. This, indeed, is only a single illustration of the principle that prevades the entire criminal law, according to which it is presumed that every man intends the natural, necessary and even probable consequences of an act which he intentionally performs."—(*From a publication of the Mass. Soc'y P. C. A.*)

METHODS OF PROCEDURE IN CASES OF CRUELTY.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction to try and determine all charges for the foregoing offences arising within their respective counties, the punishment whereof does not exceed a fine of \$200 (R. S. Sec. 50, chapter 38.)

Complaints of such offences should be made to a Justice of the Peace by any person having knowledge thereof. It is then the duty of the Justice to examine the complaint on oath, and the witnesses produced by him, and he should reduce the same to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant, and also to be sworn to. The complaint would be good, however, if reduced to writing by the complainant or by any other person. Upon the complaint being made, if it shall appear that the offence has been committed, the Justice issues his warrant stating the substance of the complaint and requiring the officer to whom it is directed forthwith to arrest the accused and bring him before said Justice or some other justice of the same county, to be dealt with according to law. The officer shall summon such witnesses as may be required to appear and give evidence at the trial.

FORM OF COMPLAINT.

The following Form of Complaint may be used throughout Illinois, before any Justice of the Peace:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
County of } THE COMPLAINT AND INFORMATION
of (name of complainant) of (name of town)-----
in said county, made before-----
Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, on the
----- day of ----- 188 , said complainant being duly sworn,
upon his oath says, that on, to-wit, the day and year, and at the county
aforesaid (accused or alias) (stating the crime in the words of the
statute, and showing distinctly the nature of the act charged.)

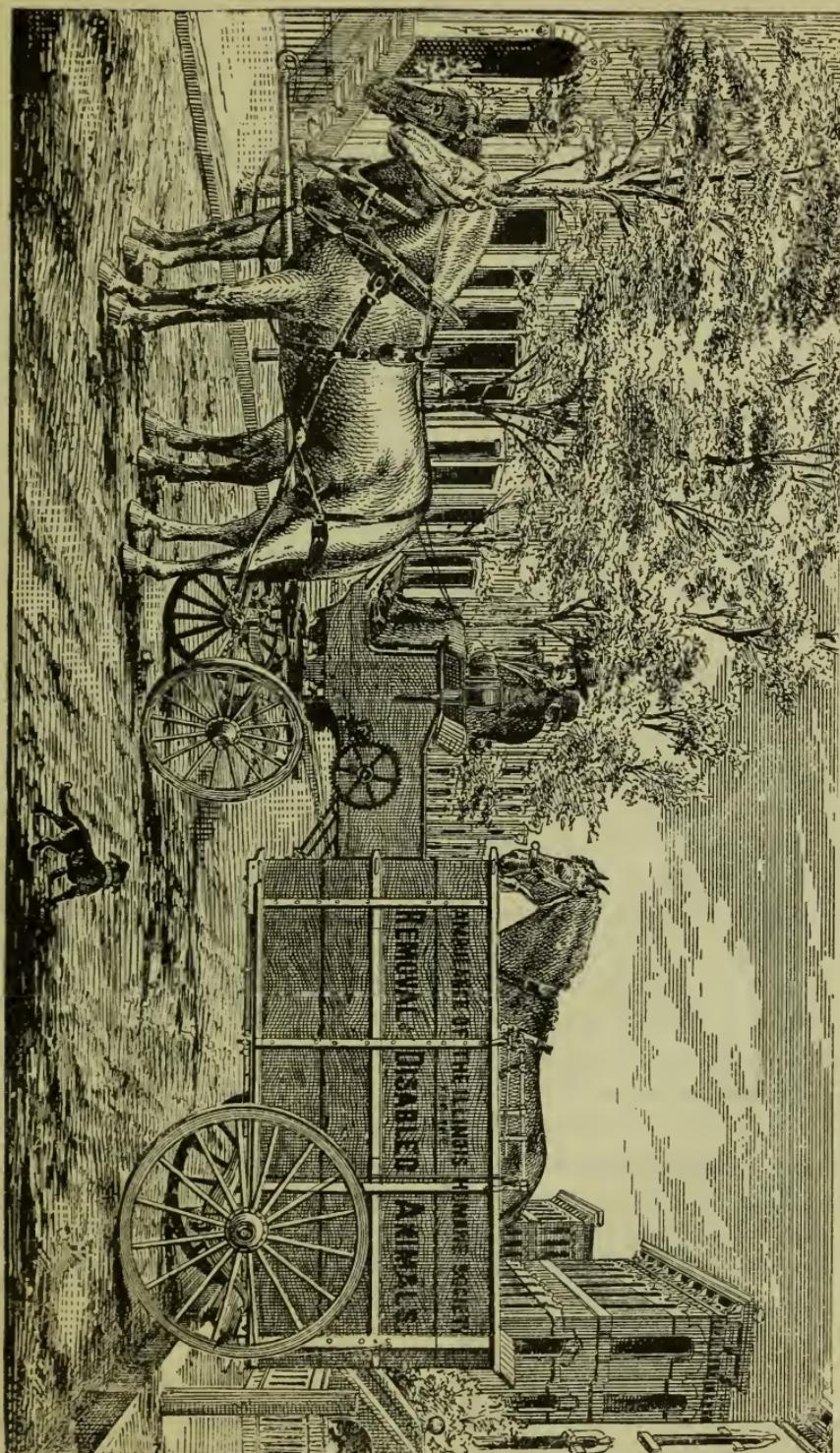
THAT this complainant has just and reasonable grounds to believe, and does
believe, that said (name of accused) committed said offence, and therefore
prays that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this day of A. D. 188
Justice of the Peace.

Name of complainant.

MOVING DISABLED ANIMALS.

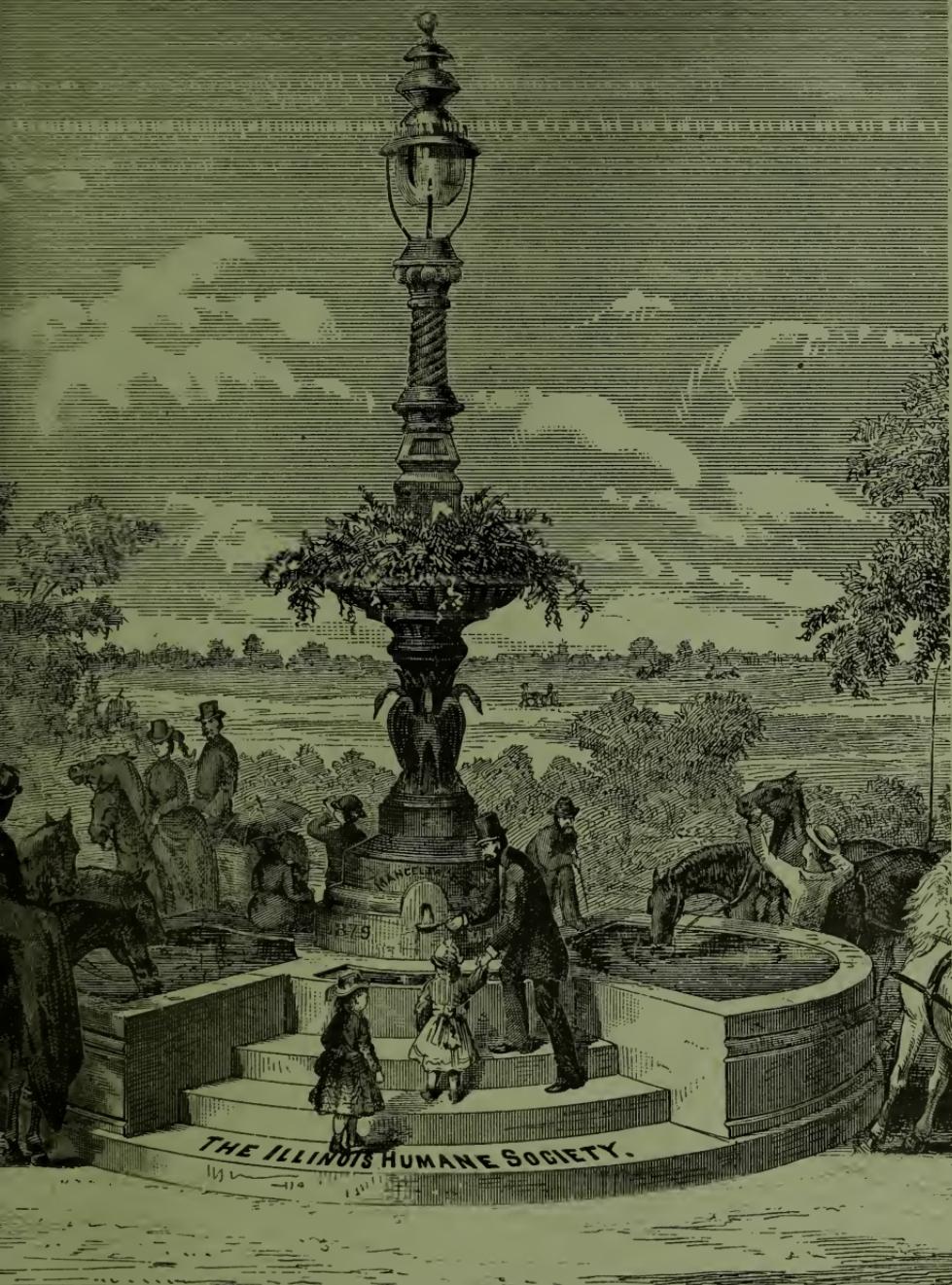
An ambulance for the removal of disabled animals was originated in this country first by Mr. Henry Bergh, of New York City. After the organization of the Wisconsin Humane Society three years ago, its President Rev. Geo. E. Gordon, was very desirous of having one built for that society, and examined, and to a certain extent, patterned after the New York ambulance, making such improvements as was thought best by him and the friends he consulted. A committee from the Illinois Humane Society visited Milwaukee and after viewing that vehicle, considered it the best of its kind in existence. Mr. Ferd. W. Peck of this Society was so well pleased with it that he requested the Rev. Mr. Gordon to order one of the same builder, and add such improvements over their's as could be suggested. To Henry Bergh and Rev. Geo. E. Gordon, therefore, we are indebted for the design, and to our Vice-President, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck for the gift to this Society.



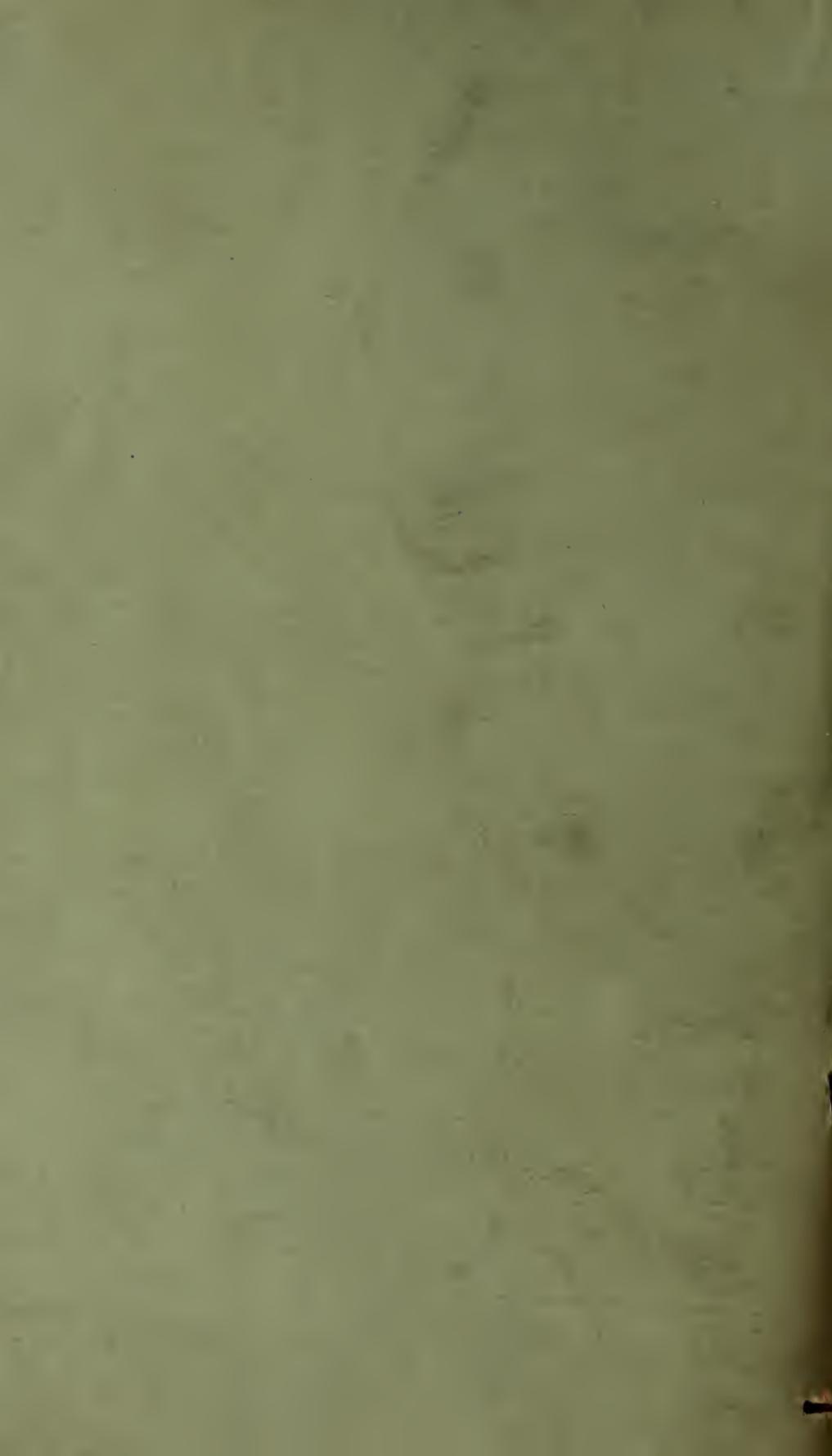
THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Illinois Humane Society has been so nearly local in its operations, so nearly confined to Chicago and its environs, that by many it is understood to possess jurisdiction only in this locality. This is a mistake, however, for its legal jurisdiction comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents can be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but as this involves time and expense and they can not well be spared from their duties here, it is more desirable that each county should have its own society and its own agents. This, however, it will take years to accomplish, notwithstanding there are, in every community, a goodly number of benevolent persons who would gladly lend their aid and influence to such a work. As it is often the case that parties even in this city wishing to give of their means in assisting to employ agents for the work and to help bear the expenses incident to the office and its employes, are in doubt as to the method of procedure, we will simply inform them that any one wishing to contribute to the Illinois Humane Society and its objects can do so by simply inclosing their check or a post office order—or even postage stamps, to the President, JOHN G. SHORTALL, 110 Dearborn Street, or to the Secretary, HENRY W. CLARKE, rooms 27 & 28—113 Adams Street, Chicago. The office cannot be maintained, the records properly preserved and agents employed without considerable outlay of funds. Hitherto these funds have been most generously supplied and mainly by the citizens of Chicago; but citizens all over the State have the privilege of contributing to the work of alleviating the lot of “those who cannot speak for themselves.”

The name of each contributor is carefully recorded and preserved. The business and monied men of Chicago, have always responded liberally to the call for funds, the records showing a yearly donation of \$25 to \$200 each. Now if any of our well-to-do and interested friends in remote parts of the State wish to signify thus substantially their sympathy with and approval of our work they will know hereafter how to proceed.



"Erected at Central Park in 1879."



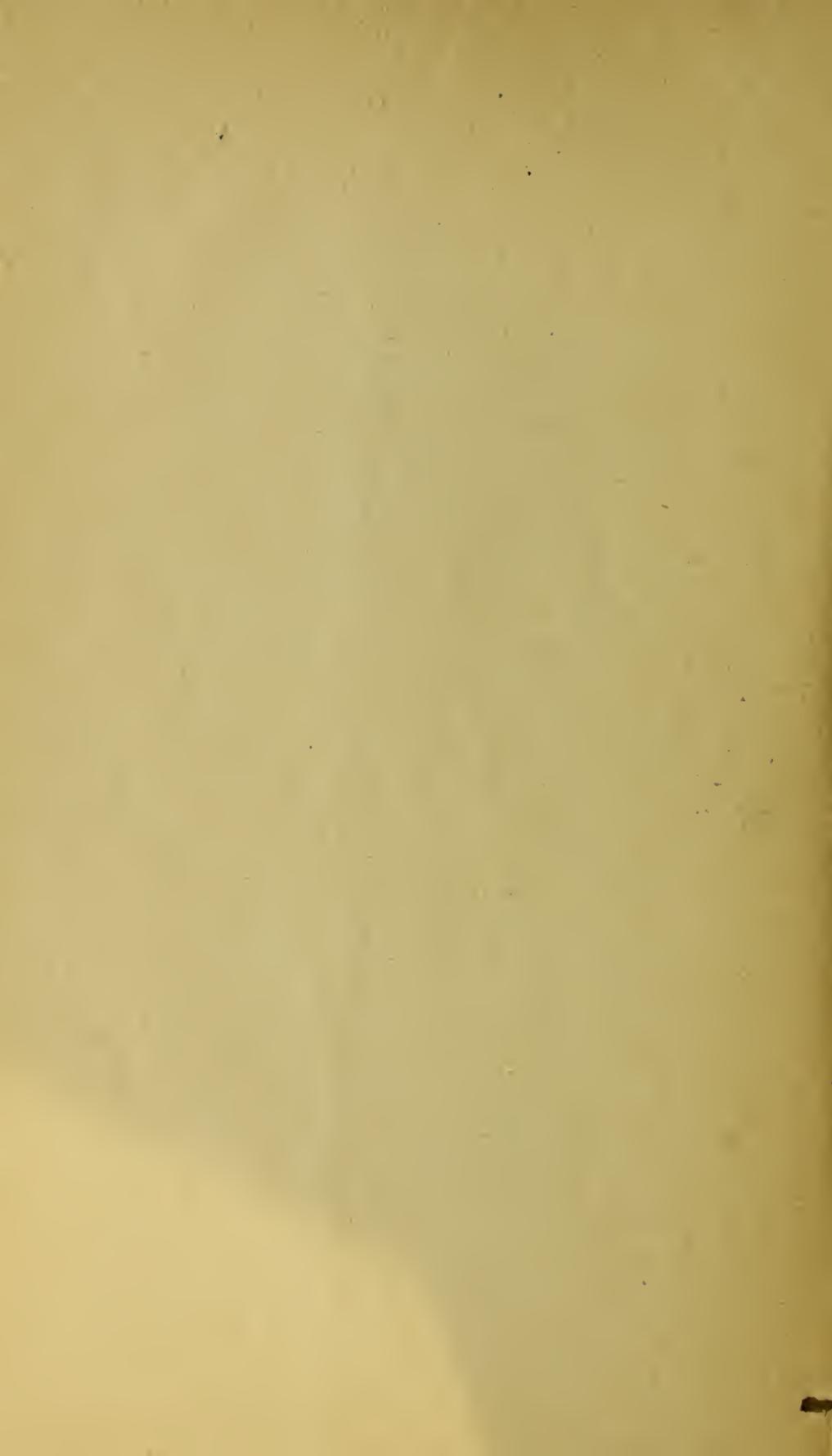
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The Illinois Humane Society.



EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL
REPORT.

Chicago, 1888.



EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Illinois Humane Society.

ORGANIZED MAY, 1870.



CHICAGO MAY 5, 1888.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY:

OFFICE NO. 113 ADAMS STREET, ROOMS 27 AND 28,

1888.

Our Forty Articles of Faith.

WE BELIEVE IT TO BE OUR DUTY

TO STOP :

1. Cruelty to children, to rescue them from vicious influences and remedy their condition.
2. The beating of animals.
3. Dog fights.
4. Overloading horse-cars.
5. Overloading teams.
6. The use of tight check reins.
7. Overdriving.
8. Clipping dogs ears and tails.
9. Underfeeding.
10. Neglect of shelter for animals.
11. Bagging cows.
12. Cruelties on railroad stock trains.
13. Bleeding calves.
14. Plucking live fowls.
15. The clipping of horses.
17. Driving galled and disabled animals.
18. Tying calves and sheep's legs.

TO INTRODUCE :

18. Better roads and pavements.
19. Better methods of slaughtering.
20. Better methods of horse shoeing.
21. Improved cattle-cars.
22. Drinking fountains.

23. Better laws in all States.
24. Humane literature in schools and home.

TO INDUCE :

25. Children to be humane.
26. Teachers to teach kindness to animals.
27. Clergymen to preach it.
28. Authors to write it.
29. Editors to keep it before the people.
30. Drivers and trainers of horses to try kindness.
31. Owners of animals to feed regularly.
32. People to protect insectivorous birds.
33. Boys' not to molest birds' nests.
34. Men to take better care of stock.
35. Everybody not to sell their old family horse to owners of tip-carts.
36. People of all the States to form Humane Societies.
37. Men to give money to forward this good cause.
38. Women to interest themselves in this noble work.
39. People to appreciate the intelligence and virtues of animals.
40. And generally to make men, women and children better because more humane.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY,

1888-9.

JOHN G. SHORTALL,	-	-	-	-	-	PRESIDENT.
FERD. W. PECK,	-	-	-	-	-	1ST VICE-PRESIDENT.
THOMAS E. HILL,	-	-	-	-	-	2ND VICE-PRESIDENT.
GEORGE SCHNEIDER,	-	-	-	-	-	TREASURER.
HENRY W. CLARKE.	-	-	-	-	-	SECRETARY.

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WM. PENN NIXON,	THOMAS E. HILL,
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OSCAR E. LITTLE,	-	-	-	-	-	-
WM. MITCHELL,	-	-	-	-	-	CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.
E. J. EGGMANN,	-	-	-	-	-	EAST ST. LOUIS STOCK YARDS.

AN APPEAL.

The legal jurisdiction of the Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents can be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society and its own agents. This, however, it will take years to accomplish, notwithstanding there are, in every community, many benevolent persons who would gladly lend their aid and influence to such a work. We ask all such to give attention to the organization of branches in their vicinity. Send to this office for information as to method.

Our Society is almost entirely maintained by the voluntary contributions of the humane and benevolent, and it respectfully invites their support. It is further endeavoring to establish a permanent fund, the use of which will be sufficient of itself to support it in its work, and contributions toward that object will also be thankfully received.

Friends wishing to contribute to the Illinois Humane Society and its objects can do so by enclosing their check or a post office order to the President, JOHN G. SHORTALL, 90 Washington Street, or to the Secretary, HENRY W. CLARKE, Rooms 27 and 28, 113 Adams Street, Chicago. The office cannot be maintained, the records properly preserved and agents employed without considerable outlay of funds.

The name of each contributor is carefully recorded and preserved.

Membership Fees, \$10 per annum. Life Memberships, \$100.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Illinois Humane Society.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Humane Society was held in Club room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Saturday, May 5, 1888. At 2.30 P. M. the meeting was called to order by President John G. Shortall.

Among those present were President John G. Shortall, Henry N. Hart, B. F. Culver, Perkins Bass, O. J. Stough, Albert W. Landon, W. K. A. Newman, Henry W. Clarke, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, Prof. C. G. Wheeler, Edwin Lee Brown, John C. Dore, Mrs. M. M. Mowdy, Miss Dell Mowdy, William Mitchell, Captain Palmer, — Neale, O. E. Little and O. L. Dudley.

The President, John G. Shortall, addressed the Society as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY:—

It is again my privilege to address you upon the subject of the work we are engaged in, and to thank you for the cordial and generous support, and sympathetic aid our Society has received at your hands, and for the helpful words and kind forbearance we, who are actively engaged in its conduct, are indebted to you for.

It is very fit that we should, as we do, from year to year thus consider our course, and take counsel together for the advancement of our cause; and we ask, in that counsel, your criticism and advice, aiming at conscientious work and striving for the best results in the field of our labors.

The problem of the prevention of cruelty is one at once the clearest, the most appealing to our intelligence and sympathy, and the most difficult

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

of solution. One cannot conceive, even upon the lowest, the economic ground, why the animal, whose willing muscles are daily strained in the service of its master, should be condemned to endure blows and torture at the hands of that cruel master, and while in the very act of contributing to his support and that of his wife and children; nor can we understand the compassionless, hard hand that drives a child of tender years to destructive toil or exposure, and often to a moral death, or that inflicts intolerable and unjustifiable suffering, that money may be acquired or passion gratified. If it be difficult to forgive such cruelty it is more difficult still to comprehend its fatuous wickedness. It is doubtless a savage, animal remnant of heredity that speaks out in the race, here and there, in such conscienceless depravity.

Thanks to our civilization however, unnecessary cruelty has been declared to be unlawful, and we here have charged ourselves with the duty of seeing the enactments of our civilization enforced.

And this leads us to the reflection that it was many centuries—so many alas!—in the world's life before a benevolent hand should have authority and power to arrest a cruel one; to consider how much the world's benevolence has suffered at the hand of the world's cruelty before the discovery was made that benevolence was the superior power, and that knowledge applied. And this new knowledge, coming as a great masterful force, a revelation, a great light—coming through toil and endurance, through suffering and patience has at last aroused an enthusiasm that is as irresistible as it is immortal.

I have the pleasure of announcing to you the founding of a new Industrial School for Boys at Norwood Park, entirely unsectarian in its moral instruction. I have visited the children there and their teachers, and most heartily commend it to you for your generous support. Never until this institution was organized, have we had any school to which we could ask the commitment of dependent boys of Protestant parentage, under our rule of directing children in the religious faith of their parents. We have hitherto been compelled to ask the Schools and Institutions of our Roman Catholic friends to receive and burden themselves with the care of boys of Protestant parentage who had become dependent.

How much this Industrial School has been needed is shown by the fact that since its foundation, in June last, 143 boys have been committed to it, all of whom, save one, have been so committed through the action of this Society.

We have also had committed, under due process of law, since my last report to you, to the Industrial School at Feehanville, R. C. boys, 22; to the Industrial School at Evanston, girls—unsectarian, 29; to the Chicago Industrial School, girls, R. C., 30; making, with the Norwood Park School above spoken of, a total of 224 children, rescued from possibilities of vice and death, and set upon the road to self-support, and honorable citizenship.

In addition to these a large number of cases have been investigated and committed to the attorney of the Chicago Industrial and Feehanville Schools for final disposition.

Complaints, protests, have come to us, full of pathetic pleading, asking that this Society interfere in behalf of decency against the horrors of vivisection. It seems to me time that this Society should publicly protest, as many of its most active members have done long since, unofficially, against the cruelties of vivisection as usually, and continually, practiced wherever, and as often as, school or instructor may desire, within dissecting rooms in all the cities of the land, without fear of detection, perhaps of conviction; though I would we could find an opportunity to test the latter.

I have received from Frances Power Cobbe, the following: The *Zoophilist*, London, August 1st, 1887; *Hydrophobia in relation to M. Pasteur's method*, and the Report of the English Committee; A lecture by Dr. A. Lutaud, of Paris, and Sir James Paget, Bart. F. R. S., etc., etc., on vivisection; A Reply by Miss Cobbe. These able papers, with many others, by Miss Cobbe and Mrs. Caroline Earle White, of Philadelphia, are devoted to combating the abominable practice of vivisection, the horrors of which defy description, and, perpetrated as they are in the name of Science, are most difficult to contend with.

The latest and most aggravated novelty announced by these false scientists is that of Pasteurism, for the term has been legitimated, of which M. Pasteur is the apostle and propagandist. To demonstrate this pseudo science, the most horrible barbarism is daily committed by M. Pasteur and his neophytes, and notoriety is obtained by this apostle at a cost of life and suffering as appalling as it is, speaking from medical authority of the highest, useless and indefensible. It is not love of humanity, certainly, but an irresistible itching for articulate admiration, that induces such dreadful work as is presented to the public in his report, and which I will not now offend you by the reading of.

It is high time that the strong hand of government, in the exercise of its duty to prevent such crimes, shall be raised in mercy to protect the helpless, speechless, suffering servants of man from the assaults of pitiless experimenters, whose vanity has rendered them indifferent to the appeals of decency and humanity.

The year just passed has been one of great activity in the Society's work; the progress of education in the humane sentiment has been marked; two new branch societies have been organized, one at Streator and one at Cairo; an immense amount of humane literature has been judiciously distributed; and the regular work of the Society has been accomplished—as has been reported monthly—with the greatest efficiency possible and with the least possible expenditure. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will set out the figures. The water has been turned on in the fountains along the streets. In this connection I would say that the old

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

style of fountain has been found so little able to resist the blows of wagon tongues, that we are gradually replacing them by newer and heavier, such as those at the Court House, opposite the Exposition Building and opposite the Haven School. The police have, as usual, been of the most signal service to this work; our telephone connection with the Police stations facilitates action and we are able to give quick response to the police calls—which we aim to do invariably, as (apart from the sense of duty) the police, in their daily patrolling the city become cognizant of much neglect and cruelty, especially of and to children, that we could not hope otherwise to reach and remedy. The Press, too, of the city has been, as always, extremely kind in giving our work such fair publicity as it has; we would be shorn of much strength were the public—bad and good—not advised by the press of our existence. Our work, true, is of public interest, and so commends itself to our newspapers, but there are ways and ways (as I have said in a former address) of giving our prosecutions and reports publicity, and I desire to express my appreciation of its kindness.

The North Division City Railway Company has been the subject of much unfavorable comment in the press and on the streets of the city during the past autumn and winter. Certainly it does appear that much more work has been given its horses than was given them formerly—and more even than many of them could bear; yet here let me say that, following up the many complaints as we have many days and nights with three of our officers, at all hours, these men have not been able to find a case that would warrant our interference.—one in which the animals would be declared unfit for work by the Veterinary. In extenuation, the government of the Company claims that it has been placed, often, in a difficult and practically unavoidable position; the cable system being expected daily to go into operation, the purchase of new horses was avoided and extra work put upon those deemed able to bear it.

On the other hand, we all remember when the South Side cable was being put in, though there was, and always has been, occasional over-loading of cars, as we also remember, there was no such general and urgent complaint as has been lately made in regard to the North Side Company. It may be that we are growing more tender; it may be that the Company has been made a target of attack, because the public seems occasionally to cry out for some one to strike at; and it may be that the Company was unnecessarily, unjustifiably cruel—perhaps somewhat of all these causes was in operation.

Yet the charge that horses were stinted in feed seems absurd. Feed, I am informed, costs about one cent per pound (as purchased by wholesale) and we have always found horses on our street car lines as well taken care of in the stables as any work-horses in the city. A horse purchased for \$125, being taken care of and educated in its work, is then worth \$150

—if allowed to run down and become unfit for its work, is not worth over \$50—perhaps \$25. What economy would that be that would so reduce the Company's capital? Horses wear out, as everything else does; but, ordinarily, early in such decline of ability, the animals are sold and carried West to work upon prairie soil in the Western States away from the cobble-stones of our civilization. Horses undoubtedly insufficient for the work, have been used by the Company in the exigency alluded to, and the Society has prosecuted the Company, or one of its drivers, in one instance, and secured a conviction, and in another case was defeated (I think however, against the evidence); but I have pleasure in stating that the Company expresses its desire to work in harmony with the Society and asks that cases of cruelty, if found, be reported to the President of the Company who promises to see to it that such are investigated and remedied; and if persisted in, promises himself to aid us in the punishment of the offender.

The Secretary and Agents of the Society have been assiduous and devoted to their work, and I take pleasure in testifying to the able manner in which their duties have been discharged. It is not by a payment of salaries alone that we can express appreciation of such services, and it gives me pleasure to add this testimonial to their assiduity, conscientiousness and judgment.

The HUMANE JOURNAL, published by Mr. Landon, also merits a hearty recognition. Founded by this Society some nineteen years ago, and conducted by it a couple of years, it was deemed advisable then to hand it over with its cares and responsibilities, as well as its then small subscription list, to Mr. Landon, who has (and it has been no easy task), maintained it and its efficiency throughout this long term with many a struggle, and often in real distress, as we can all testify. However, here it is, the only survivor of its many friendly competitors—the only remaining publication in the United States devoted to the prevention of cruelty to animals and children. I think both Mr. Landon, and the cause we are pledged to, are to be congratulated upon its vigorous life and its attractive appearance, as well as for the good it has done, and the hope it presents for the future.

It is now my painful duty to call your attention to the losses by death this Society has sustained during the year past. Our friend and associate director, Miss A. Elizabeth Stone; Mrs. Jane P. Rowley, a life long friend and contributor to our progress, by her means as well as by her advice; the Rev. J. B. Walker, of Wheaton, to whom we are similarly indebted, and who made a bequest to his college at Wheaton upon condition that at least one address each year should be made in furtherance of this new gospel of humanity and kindness toward the dumb and helpless creatures we strive to protect; Henry Bergh, also, as we are all sadly aware, the founder of the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the

United States, and whose name and memory are dear to us all; and last, and to us the closest perhaps, and dearest, the beneficent friend of all dependent, suffering creatures, Mary, widow of Mancel Talcott; the embodiment of charity, following with clearest sight the path of self renunciation, this sweet woman lives in ten thousand memories to-day as the most helpful hand, the most sympathizing heart, the truest friend, the most generous and judicious of givers. Of such as her we mourn it is written: "She stretched out her hand to the poor; yea, she reached forth her hands to the needy. Strength and honour are her clothing and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

The movement of time, and the philosophy of life! Teachers of perspective will show us that, from the extreme foreground to the horizon line of the picture, are set, all along the field, a series of gradually diminishing objects that mark, and enable one almost to measure, the distance. Is it not figurative of life? Here a wedding, there a death; here a journey, there a sick chamber—all serving as stake and stone and blazed trees in the survey; these are the objects the memory retains without effort, while the intermediate monotone has faded or disappeared as distinctive incident, and only appears as blank and characterless existence. We say appears, yet not a mile has been traversed, not a day has passed, in which life has not been lived as ordered, and in which the hammers of circumstance and action have not beaten and shaped the outlines of the structure we call character—that sum of all our ancestors, that mysterious remainder we call the soul. It is our duty to guide those forces, so far as they may be committed to our care, and, "with voice of comfort and an open hand to help," to soften those blows to tender hearts, as God has given us strength.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the Secretary's report.

TO THE PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY:—

I have the honor to report the work of this Society, for the year ending April 30, 1888.

Complaints and cases investigated	-	-	-	1,625
Children rescued and condition relieved	-	-	-	1,252
Sent to charitable institutions	-	-	-	420
Parties prosecuted for cruelty to animals	-	-	-	78
Parties prosecuted for cruelty to children	-	-	-	17
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service	-	-	-	68
Disabled horses removed by ambulance	-	-	-	93
Teamsters and persons reprimanded	-	-	-	560
Abandoned animals destroyed	-	-	-	157
Amount of fines imposed	-	-	-	\$1,837

A large amount of fines imposed through the agency of this Society are worked out by the defendants in the bridewell. The amount of fines paid in cash, which inures to the benefit of this Society, by the recent act of the Legislature, is about one-fifth part of the amount imposed.

It will be noted that the aggregate of classified cases exceeds in number the cases investigated, as one case often involves two or more children or animals.

The institutions which have received our homeless and destitute children are:

The Home for the Friendless, St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Servite Sisters, Foundling's Home, House of Good Shepherd, Uhlich Orphan Asylum, German Catholic Orphan Asylum, Half Orphan Asylum, Polish Orphan Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Evanston Industrial School for Girls, Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys, at Norwood Park, Feehanville, St. Vincent Nursery Orphan Asylum and Erring Woman's Home

The Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital, 606 Fullerton avenue, deserves especial mention, where a great number of our sick children have been cared for; and quite a number have been cared for in the Women's and Children's Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital and Cook County Hospital.

SUMMARY OF WORK IN DETAIL FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

	May 1, 1881 ¹	Apr. 30, 1882	May 1, 1882	Apr. 30, 1883	May 1, 1883	Apr. 30, 1884	May 1, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	May 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1886	May 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	May 1, 1887	Apr. 30, 1888 ²	Total.
Complaints Investigated	- - -	1465	1626	2632	2526	2317	2995	1625	15399						
Children Rescued	- - - -	175	955	1467	892	851	1120	1252	6715						
Children placed in Charitable Institutions		30	121	251	203	229	291	420	1544						
Horses Rescued by Reprimand of Drivers	300	342	432	2029	1759	980	560	6342							
Horses Ordered Laid Up from Work	-	142	144	273	91	116	130	68	964						
Removed by Ambulance	- - - -		85	96	107	100	111	93	592						
Disabled Horses Shot	- - - -	92	122	178	189	309	316	157	1273						
Persons Prosecuted for Cruelty to Animals	166	171	181	175	208	66	78	1045							
Persons Prosecuted for Cruelty to Children	55	50	70	41	41	40	17	314							

AMBULANCE.

The ambulance is kept in good repair and is in frequent use. Those who use it speak in high terms of its usefulness, and convenience in removing sick and disabled animals.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Seventeenth Annual Report of this Society was not published. The following is a synopsis of that year's work, ending April 30, 1887.

Complaints and cases investigated	- - - -	2,898
Children looked after and condition remedied	-	1,120
Children placed in charitable institutions	-	291
Parties prosecuted for cruelty to animals	-	66

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

Parties prosecuted for cruelty to children	-	-	40
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service	-	-	130
Disabled horses removed in ambulance	-	-	111
Teamsters and persons reprimanded	-	-	980
Abandoned and disabled animals destroyed	-	-	316
Amount of fines	-	-	\$2 340

Respectfully Submitted,

HENRY W. CLARKE,

Secretary.

The Treasurer, Mr. George Schneider, being absent, his report was read by the Secretary, as follows:

GEO. SCHNEIDER, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY:—

Balance on hand April 30, 1887, and received on Deposit	-	-	-	\$6,373.55.
ending April 30, 1888 for the year	-	-	-	\$6,363.77.

Balance on hand	-	-	-	-	\$9.78.
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GEO. SCHNEIDER,
Treasurer.

On motion the report was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: I have an additional report to make in regard to funds in my hands as Trustee.

THE REPORT OF JOHN G. SHORTALL, TRUSTEE.

I have in my hands, as Trustee, money donated by Mary A. Talcott, invested and uninvested as follows:

Note, Jennie D. Graves, December 21, 1885,	\$3,000.	6 per cent.
“ John W. Gross, “ 31, 1886,	2,000.	6 “ “
“ Same “ 31, 1886,	2,000.	6 “ “

All interest collected having been deposited.

About the 2nd of November last, Mrs. Talcott sent me a check for \$1,200, for a special purpose, to which it has in part (namely, the sum of \$471.05) been applied. The balance of the \$1,200, \$728.95, together with various interest collected, remains on deposit in the Illinois Trust & Saving Bank, and amounts to \$1,703.31.

I am informed that Mrs. Talcott, by her last will, has devised to the Society the further sum of \$6,000, which would make (with \$1,000 given and entirely expended) a total of \$15,200, which she has given us.

The sum of \$5,000 has also been given to Mr. Gage and myself as Trustees to do as we pleased with; and we have thought it best to save up

the principal and interest as far as possible so as to make a fund and call it the Talcott Fund. We have now practically in hand \$8,700 and this donation or legacy of \$6,000 would make a total, when paid us, of \$14,700 I intend to continue to save the interest until the amount reaches \$15,000 and then establish it as a "Talcott Fund."

The "Foster Fund" of \$10,000 has been continuously invested for the benefit of the Society and the income thereof paid over from month to month by the Trustees.

The Rev. Mr. Walker, referred to in my address, bequeathed to the Society \$250 and Mrs. Rowley, I understand, has bequeathed to us a lot of land in Norwood Park.

On motion of Mr. Stough a committee of three (Perkins Bass, O. J. Stough and John C. Dore) was appointed to draft resolutions regarding the death of members referred to in the address of the President.

Reports were read by the Secretary from Mrs. Nellie T. Rew, Secretary, Rockford; from William Mitchell, Humane State Agent at Chicago Stockyards; from the Branch Society at Elgin; from M. C. Quinn, Peoria; and from A. J. Blanchard, Sycamore, which were ordered placed on file.

TO THE PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY:—

Report of William Mitchell, Humane State Agent at Chicago Stock Yards, from May 1, 1887 to May 1, 1888.

Crippled animals attended to	—	—	—	—	—	1,004
Animals fed at owners' expense	—	—	—	—	—	222
Animals watered	—	—	—	—	—	7,775
Calves placed with mothers	—	—	—	—	—	365
Parties reprimanded for cruelty	—	—	—	—	—	246
Suffering animals shot	—	—	—	—	—	312
Horses laid up from work	—	—	—	—	—	16
Parties prosecuted for cruelty	—	—	—	—	—	45
Complaints reported at Society's office	—	—	—	—	—	499
Children looked after and condition remedied	—	—	—	—	—	105
Sent to charitable institutions	—	—	—	—	—	20
Reprimanded for cruelty to children	—	—	—	—	—	23
Parties prosecuted for cruelty to children	—	—	—	—	—	9
Amount of fines	—	—	—	—	—	\$445

I receive great help from all the different Railway Agents in the Yards, as they all render me valuable assistance, and aid, from the City meat Inspector, Mathew Lamb, from M. B. Hughson, President, and Captain Palmer, Agent of Citizens League of the Town of Lake, from Captain Markey, Captain of Police, and all the police officers, as the most friendly relations exist between the State Agent and the different officers.

Respectfully Submitted,

WILLIAM MITCHELL,

State Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On motion of Edwin Lee Brown, it was voted that the Society subscribe for the same number of *Humane Journals* as were delivered last year.

EDWIN LEE BROWN: Mr. President, I will say a few words about Mrs. Talcott. Of course the Committee on Resolutions will express properly our feelings in regard to her death. There are one or two points about her which I read the other night, and wish to speak of. Not long before her death she amused, or gratified herself by burning up a large number of notes of hand which had been given her by people to whom she loaned money, and whom she knew were not able to repay it. She thought it was better to destroy them than to leave them to cause trouble and contention after her death. To me this act was very touching; and I made up my mind that as many notes I hold are from parties similarly situated that I would amuse myself some day by burning them up; it will be better to destroy all such before we die than to leave them to become matters of contention. Mrs. Talcott was a glorious woman, and I hope her example will be followed by many of us.

Resolutions were read and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the valuable aid and co-operation of the Public Press is fully recognized by this Society, and the increased prominence given to the cause is the best evidence of the progress of humane sentiment throughout the community.

WHEREAS, The City police of Chicago have, during the past year, rendered valuable service to this Society, not only in reporting cases of cruelty, but in many instances making arrests and prosecuting offenders themselves; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the City police for efficient services rendered during the year.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to Mrs. Ormiston Chant, of London, for her able and generous commendation of this Society and its work in her address at Central Music Hall last Sunday evening.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to the proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel for generously furnishing this room for our meeting.

ALBERT W. LANDON offered the following resolution which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Illinois Humane Society desires hereby to express its appreciation of the efforts of Col. Snowden, of the Chicago *Times*, and Mr. C. J. Jones of Kansas, to capture the only remaining herd of buffaloes, protect them, and thus perpetuate the now almost extinct race of American Bisons.

THE PRESIDENT: I desire to say that sometime in the course of last winter, some criticism was made, and there was a complaint sent to us in regard to the salting of the Street Railroad tracks by the Railway companies, desiring us to interfere in what the complainants called the sanitary condition of the horses. I called on one of our Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. A. H. Baker, and asked him to examine the case and give me a report regarding it, I regret that his letter is not here, but you have probably read it as it was published in the papers. Dr. Baker held that the use of salt on the tracks was not injurious to the horses; and cited the fact that Mr. Frank Parmelee had sued the Street Railway company some years ago, for damages to his horses by reason of salt upon the tracks. The suit was abandoned, I am informed, as thorough investigation showed that the horses' hoofs were not injured by reason of salt on the tracks, but that they were injured by standing in the snow water at the hotels and depots, where Mr. Parmelee's horses frequently stood for hours. Dr. Baker gave it as his opinion that salt on the tracks in the very limited quantities used did not injure the horses.

HENRY N. HART: Mr. President, I think that the city of Philadelphia took a different view, and that they decided after thorough investigation that salting the car tracks was injurious to the horses' feet. I think the trouble would be more with the fetlocks than with the hoofs:

THE PRESIDENT: Opinions will differ, and I think with Dr. Baker that it is not injurious in limited quantities.

EDWIN LEE BROWN: I do not think that they salt the tracks here now except at the curves, and very little there.

THE PRESIDENT: I have been appealed to many times during the past year, and indeed during the past ten or twelve

years, by friends, to be appointed as special officers of the Society. The method would be to take the party, if he were deemed a proper person, to the Chief of Police and have him sworn in as a special policeman. I have always declined doing so on the ground that persons of a humane, kindly nature, not accustomed to the every day consideration of abuses, are liable to make mistakes in the public discharge of such duties, and might bring some discredit upon the Society without accomplishing much good. I see no objection to the appointment of a discreet person as such special officer, but it is not easy without trial to discriminate between a person who is cool in judgment and one who is impetuous. So I have generally declined to ask such appointments in behalf of the Society; yet I know of two or three persons whom I would like to see appointed, and whom, I think, would do good. I desire to present the matter to you and ask your advice.

EDWIN LEE BROWN: I agree with your remarks, Mr. President, that it is difficult to discriminate. I think this matter might properly come before us in Executive Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the election of Directors for the coming year.

ALBERT W. LANDON Mr. President, as there is but one vacancy in the present Board of Directors, I move that we proceed to re-elect the present Directors with the addition of the name of Franklin MacVeagh, in the place of that of Miss A. E. Stone, deceased.

EDWIN LEE BROWN: I move as an amendment, that the Secretary be directed to cast the vote of the Society for the election of these persons.

The amendment was accepted and adopted; and the Secretary cast the ballot for the following Directors:

Edwin Lee Brown,	George Schneider,	Henry N. Hart,
John G. Shortall,	P. D. Armour,	Thomas E. Hill,
John C. Dore,	George E. Adams,	J. J. Glessner,
Ferd. W. Peck,	Marshall Field,	F. F. Spencer,
O. J. Stough,	D. B. Fisk,	M. D. Wells,
John B. Sherman,	H. H. Shufeldt,	Franklin MacVeagh,
Joseph Stockton,	Wirt Dexter,	Mrs. J. M. Walker,

T. W. Harvey, David Swing, Mrs. W. G. Hibbard,
B. F. Culver, Henry L. Frank, Mrs. Ferd. W. Peck,
Albert W. Landon, Wm. Penn Nixon, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith,

The persons above named were declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT: We would like to hear from Mrs. Flower about the present state of the proposition brought by herself and some good friends before the State Legislature, for the establishment of a State School for Dependent Children.

MR. PRESIDENT:—

The bill for a State School for Dependent Children, which was presented to the last Legislature and which had the support not only of this Society; but, of the State Board of Charities; the Charity Organization Society; the Relief and Aid Society; the Home for the Friendless; and other societies interested in child saving work, and knowing from experience the needs of such children, was based on the plan of the Michigan State School—a School which has been so grand a success in attaining its object, as to be held as a model, not only all over the United States, but in Europe as well.

The keystone of this plan is that every child must be fitted as quickly as possible for family life, and the whole work of the School tends to that end. The children are divided into small families occupying cottage homes, boys and girls separate; but attending school and church together.

Some of the children, having been subjected to no bad influences are ready for homes at once; others, having had the freedom and vicious surroundings of a street life for more or less time, require discipline and training before they are fitted for a private family. A few, of course, never can be placed in any family, having either moral or physical defects that are ineradicable, but the experience in Michigan proves that the great majority can ultimately be placed in families and do well; thus, not only relieving county and state of the expense of maintenance; but accomplishing the greater good of having the children grow up protected by family ties and fitted, by contact with the world, for that battle which all must fight who are not born with the proverbial silver spoon. Common sense would tell us, had we not the result of experience to prove it, that children raised in institutions are rarely successful when thrown on their own resources. In the institution every moment of time, is filled by rule, every act is done by rule and every person with whom the child is brought in contact is under the same government. There is no room for individual life or freedom, and when of age and this monotonous rule is ended, the child is helpless because the moral and mental faculties necessary for self government are entirely uncultivated. Under these conditions young men and women fail in life, dropping into dissipation or the poor house,

just as surely as they would fail physically were they never allowed to stand alone or walk without assistance till of age and then were suddenly placed on their feet and left unsupported and expected to compete with those who had walked alone from infancy.

This bill was, of course, opposed by the managers of church schools who, under the present law, receive such ample assistance from county funds, which they necessarily are loth to lose. Illinois has been very liberal to such schools, paying a higher rate than any other state in the Union for the board of the dependent children. The bills against Cook county alone from the different schools amounted to nearly \$58,000 in 1887, and will be much more this year, while the entire cost of the Michigan School, including some buildings, for the same time, was only \$35,000 and more children were placed in families than were surrendered, so that the number in their State School is decreasing.

The managers of church schools moreover, believing that training in their especial creed is of more importance than training in independence and the power of self support, rarely place their children out, keeping them a burden on the public till they are of age, something that should not be permitted. If a state school is not established, some law should be passed, providing for public agents to take these children from the schools and place them in private families. Experience has proved that children in families are better prepared for self support at fourteen than those raised in institutions at eighteen. So for the sake of the future, both of the children and the public, we hope to accomplish something in the next legislature.

PERKINS BASS, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted.

WHEREAS, The Illinois Humane Society is called to mourn the loss of several of its most worthy and honored members during the present year; and,

WHEREAS, This Society desires to put on record its high appreciation of its members deceased, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Miss A. E. Stone, a director has left us who was a constant attendant upon all the meetings of the Society, and was ever ready to aid the Society in every way possible to her: that in the death of Mrs. James P. Rowley, both a friend and contributor has departed: that in the loss of the Rev. J. B. Walker of Wheaton, Illinois, the cause of humanity has suffered a loss, which he in a measure endeavored to repair, by making a bequest to the College at Wheaton upon condition that at least one sermon, or address should be made in furtherance of the gospel of humanity every year: and, lastly, that in the death of Mary A., widow of Mancel Talcott, not only this Society, to which she was a most bountiful benefactor, is called to mourn, but the poor and the friendless every-

where within the range of her charities. Her example is well worthy the admiration and imitation of all.

Resolved, That this Society, in common with all the humane societies of the civilized world, deplore the death of Henry Bergh during the past year. He needs no eulogy, his record is his best monument.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors called a meeting of the Board immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting, and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

John G. Shortall, President; Ferd. W. Peck, 1st Vice-President; Thomas E. Hill, 2nd Vice-President; George Schneider, Treasurer; Henry W. Clarke, Secretary; John G. Shortall, Ferd. W. Peck, John C. Dore, Henry N. Hart, Prof. David Swing, J. J. Glessner, Wm. Penn Nixon, Thomas E. Hill, George Schneider, Executive Committee.

THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The title of this organization shall be The Illinois Humane Society.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable Laws for the prevention of cruelty, and to provide effective means for the same throughout this state and elsewhere, and by a great system of humane education to promote a humane public sentiment.

ARTICLE III.—SPIRIT.

There shall be nothing in its management or publication to interfere with its receiving the support of all good people.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERS.

The Society shall consist of life members, active members, honorary members and branch members.

ARTICLE V.—TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Any person who may be elected by the Society, board of directors, or executive committee may become a life member of this society by paying one hundred dollars—an active member by paying ten dollars per annum—an honorary member by being elected as such by the society; and a branch member by paying to the society any sum not less than two dollars per annum. Children under eighteen years of age may become associate members on payment of one dollar per annum. Children may become branch members on such terms as the directors may decide.

ARTICLE VI.—PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Life and active members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the society. Honorary members shall be entitled to all its privileges during

the term of their membership. Branch and associate members shall receive all the publications of the society but shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE VII.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this society shall be a president, who shall be, ex-officio, a member of the board of directors, two vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, such number of directors, not less than twenty, as the society may deem expedient, and such other officers as the directors may from time to time appoint.

ARTICLE VIII.—DIRECTORS.

The directors shall be elected by the society at its annual meeting, and shall hold office except as hereafter set forth, until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE IX.—OTHER OFFICERS.

All other officers shall be elected or appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected or appointed, unless removed by the board.

ARTICLE X.—POWERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The directors shall annually elect or appoint from their own number all officers of the society heretofore named, an executive committee of nine, and at any time such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of said officers, committees, or agents; and they may at any time remove the same and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number, they may enact by-laws for themselves and the society; make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the society and its officers, and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the society, and generally shall, during their term of office have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property, and funds of the society, with full power for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the society could do; but, and except that they shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such directors, and they shall not incur on account of the society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during the term of office.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE XI.—ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this society shall be the first Saturday in May in each year at such time and place as may be announced by reasonable public notice, and other meetings of the society may be called at any time by the president upon the written request of four directors, by giving three days previous notice thereof in two daily newspapers published in the City of Chicago.

At all meetings of the society, except the annual meeting, nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE XII.—CORPORATE SEAL.

The corporate seal of the society shall be:



ARTICLE XIII.—AMENDMENTS.

No alteration of this constitution shall be made except upon proper motion in writing made at a meeting of the society entered on the minutes with the name of the member making it, and adopted at a subsequent meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Constitution shall be in lieu or substitution of any other constitution or part thereof which may have been heretofore adopted by the society.

CODE OF BY-LAWS

OF THE

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Illinois Humane Society, incorporated the 25th day of March 1869, under the Revised Statutes of Illinois adopts and declares the following (until otherwise modified or rescinded) to form and constitute its Code of By-Laws.

RULE I.—MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called by the Secretary for the first Saturday in February, May, August and November, at 3 o'clock p. m. unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

Special Meetings shall be called by the Secretary at the request of three members of the board or upon order of the President.

Quorum. Seven members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum.

RULE II.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling of the roll.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of treasurer.
5. Communications and resolutions.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Election of members

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

RULE III.—STANDING COMMITTEES,

There shall be the following standing committees consisting of three members each, appointed by the president, and the president and secretary shall act as consulting members of each committee.

1. Committee on membership and finance.
2. Committee on cruelty.
3. Committee on humane education and branch societies.
4. Committee on prosecution, laws and legislation.

RULE IV.—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Committees shall keep full minutes of their proceedings which at all times shall be open to the inspection of the board and executive committee.

Due notice of the meeting of the board, and of its committees, shall be given by the secretary of this society.

In case of the death, resignation or disability of any member of a standing committee, that committee shall have the power to fill the vacancy until next stated meeting of the board.

RULE V.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Four shall constitute a quorum of the executive committee provided for in the constitution. This committee shall consist of the president, one or both vice-presidents, and may include the treasurer and secretary of the society, or both. The chairman of the other standing committees shall be members thereof. The meetings of the committee shall be called monthly and special meetings may be called at any time by the president, who shall act as chairman of this committee when present. The secretary of the society when present shall act as its secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept which shall be read at each meeting of the board.

It shall transmit to other standing committees any communications or information in regard to their special work which may come to hand during the interval between the meetings of the board and shall record the facts on its minutes.

RULE VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. President. The President shall be the executive officer of the society and shall preside (or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents) at all meetings of the board and of the society, and of the executive committee.

2. Vice-Presidents. One of the two vice-presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the president, act as president.

3. Secretary. The Secretary of the society shall act under the direction of the executive committee, and shall perform such duties as it may require. He shall also be responsible for the management of the central office.

4. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the society. He shall pay out the same only upon the written order of the secretary, countersigned by the presiding officer.

He shall give such bonds as may be required by the board, and deposit all moneys of the society in such bank as the board may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury at each stated meeting of the board.

5. Assistant Secretary. An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the board or executive committee who shall act as assistant to the secretary.

RULE VII.—COUNSEL.

1. The executive committee shall have power to appoint counsel who shall be the legal adviser of the society and its officers, and shall have the general charge and conduct of all suits and proceedings, instituted by or against it or either of them, or in which the society may be interested.

2. With the advice and consent of the acting president he may compromise or settle any such suit or proceedings, and may also, from time to time associate with himself and retain such other counsel or attorney, as in the judgment of the president and himself may be advisable for the interests of the society.

3. The counsel shall receive for his services such pecuniary compensation and fees as shall be determined by the executive committee.

RULE VIII.—AGENTS.

1. The Society has no general agents authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent having such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of its officers, nor by its executive committee.

2. The special agents of this society shall be appointed and removed at will from time to time by the chairman of the executive committee by and with the consent of the executive committee. They shall hold such position during his pleasure and shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as he may prescribe consistent with the by-laws and the constitution.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

3. Special agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may from time to time be determined by the executive committee.

4. No special agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liabilities on the part of the society, nor are any illegal acts or omissions on his part to be deemed as within the scope of his authority as such special agent or as sanctioned by the society.

RULE IX.—ANNUAL REPORTS.

At the annual meeting of the society on the first Saturday in May in each year the president, secretary and treasurer shall present their annual reports.

RULE X.—BADGES.

1. All badges of the society shall be of such form as the executive committee may designate.

2. Each member of the executive committee is entitled to wear the badge of the society and to own his badge.

3. All other badges of the society are to be its property, and are to be worn only by such members of the society as shall be designated by the executive committee and during their pleasure.

RULE XI.—ALTERATION OF BY-LAWS.

No alteration shall be made in any of the by-laws of this society unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the board of directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the director proposing the same—then approved by such board at a subsequent meeting thereof.

NATURE OF CRUELTY.

Cruelty to animals has been a criminal offense under the laws ever since the year 1641, when the earliest colonial statute upon the subject was passed. Later statutes differ from earlier enactments, and from the common law, regarding this class of offences, in proceeding more clearly upon the principle that animals have *rights*, which it is the province of the legislature to recognize in its laws, and of the courts to protect by judicial proceedings; and the act of *cruelty* alone, irrespective of any other element of crime that may accompany the act, is more plainly indicated as criminal. What then, in the view of the law, is cruelty to animals? If an animal is cruelly beaten or tortured for the gratification of a vindictive or malignant temper, such an act would everywhere be held to be cruelty. But is this all? Must such an express purpose be shown to exist, in the mind of the offender, to constitute the statutory offence of cruelty? By no means. Torturing an intractable animal, or beating it in an unnecessarily cruel manner, by way of training or correction—pain inflicted in wanton or reckless disregard of the sufferings it occasions, and so excessive in degree to be cruel—torture inflicted by mere inattention and criminal indifference to the agony resulting from it as in the case of an animal confined and left to perish from starvation—would all be punishable under the statute, even if it did not appear that the pain inflicted was the direct and principal object. It certainly is not true, as an abstract proposition, that it is immaterial what may be the motive of a person who inflicts pain upon an animal, in determining the criminality of the act. Pain inflicted for a lawful purpose, and with a justifiable intent, though severe, does not come within the meaning of “CRUEL” as the word is used in the statute. Thus, a surgical operation, occasioning the most intense suffering, may be justifiable, and is not criminal. To drive a horse at a rate of speed most distressing to the brute, when the object is to save human life, for example, or to attain any other object of adequate importance, may yet be lawful. If a horse be overdriven by a person not

knowingly or intentionally, but in the *honest exercise of his judgment*, as distinguished from mere recklessness of consequences, or wilful cruelty, the act is not within the meaning of the statute; and, in such a case evidence of the persons inexperience or want of knowledge as to the proper treatment of horses would be competent. In the instances just mentioned, there is no crime, for there is no criminal mind. But pain inflicted upon an animal, in wanton and reckless disregard of the suffering it might occasion, and of the consequences it might produce, would be criminal as certainly as if it were occasioned by an express purpose, formed in an evil mind, to inflict suffering and torture upon animals; the two acts would differ only in being more or less intensely cruel. This, indeed, is only a single illustration of the principle that pervades the entire criminal law, according to which it is presumed that every man intends the natural, necessary and even probable consequences of an act which he intentionally performs.—*From a publication of the Massachusetts Society P. C. A.*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Report all cases of cruelty to animals or children at once to us or to our agents, whether requiring prosecution or not.

Give name and residence of offender, when known, and the name or number upon the vehicle, if licensed.

Get name of owner or receiver of animals driven or carried in a cruel manner; name of owner and driver of horses or other animals used in unfit condition, or otherwise abused.

If prosecution is required, furnish names of two or more witnesses, and a full statement of facts.

All communications are regarded as confidential by the Society.

ADVICE TO AGENTS.

Remember that the spirit and office of this organization is to educate, rather than punish. No personal animosity should be allowed under any consideration. All work should be done without exhibition of temper or irritation. Remember that the special agent, or the police officer or constable, who serves the warrant and makes an arrest, is merely an executant of the law, the dignity and good of which should be constantly borne in mind. Proceed invariably according to law, as otherwise you lay yourselves open to prosecution by the party injured.

METHODS OF PROCEDURE IN CASES OF RUELTY.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction to try and determine all charges arising within their respective counties, the punishment whereof does not exceed a fine of \$200. (R. S. Sec. 50, chapter 38.

Complaints of such offences should be made to a Justice of the Peace by any person having knowledge thereof. It is the duty of the Justice to examine the complainant on oath, and the witnesses produced by him, and he should reduce the same to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant, and also to be sworn to. The complaint would be good, however, if reduced to writing by the complainant or by any other person. Upon the complaint being made, if it shall appear that the offence has been committed, the Justice issues his warrant stating the substance of the complaint and requiring the officer to whom it is directed forthwith to arrest the accused and bring him before said Justice or some other justice of the same county, to be dealt with according to law. The officer shall summon such witnesses as may be required to appear and give evidence at the trial.

FORM OF COMPLAINT.

The following Form of Complaint may be used throughout Illinois, before any Justice of the Peace:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } THE COMPLAINT AND INFORMATION
County of }
of (name of complainant) of (name of town)-----
in said county, made before-----
Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, on the
-----day of-----188_____, said complainant being duly sworn,
upon his oath says, that on, to-wit, the day and year, and at the county
aforesaid_____(accused or alias)_____(stating the crime in the words of the
statute, and showing distinctly the nature of the act charged.)

That this complainant has just and reasonable grounds to believe, and does
believe, that said (name of accused) committed said offence, and therefore
prays that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this.....day of.....A. D. 188
Justice of the Peace.

Name of Complainant.

LAWS OF ILLINOIS CONCERNING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AND CHILDREN.

RELATING TO ANIMALS.

Criminal Code, Chapter 38, Section 50. Whosoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3, nor more than \$200, *viz.*:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner. [L. 1869, p. 115, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4; p. 116, § 11. See "Animals," ch. 8, §§ 33-36.]

City ordinance same as above except that the highest penalty is \$100.

Section 51. By railroads and carriers. No railroad company or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals, shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than twenty-eight consecutive hours (including the time they shall have been upon another road,) without unloading for rest, water and feeding, for at least five consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and, in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such person shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid.

A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200. [L. 1869, p. 115, §§ 5, 6; p. 116, § 7.]

RELATING TO CHILDREN.

State Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 53.—Cruelty to children and others. 63. Any person who shall willfully and unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall in any other manner injure in health or limb, any child, apprentice, or other person under his legal control, shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years. [Fletcher v. People 52 Ill. 396.]

Section 53a.—Unlawful employment of children. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years, to exhibit, use or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat, in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health

or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to, or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church school or academy, or at any respectable entertainment, or the teaching or learning the science or practice of music:

Section 53b.—Unlawful to exhibit. 2. It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child, under the age and for the purpose prohibited in the first section of this act.

Section 53c.—Order of custody provides that when it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of or committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of a vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper, or destitute children.

Section 53d.—Endangering life or health. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any child, willfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to willfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

Section 53e.—Penalties. 5. Any person convicted under the provisions of the preceding sections shall for the first offense be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, in the discretion of the court; and upon conviction for a second or any subsequent offense shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

BEQUESTS.

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by **WILL**, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto "The Illinois Humane Society," a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto "The Illinois Humane Society," a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property.) Together with all the appurtenances, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society, and its assigns forever.

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses must subscribe as such in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following were appointed as standing committees:

Membership and Finance.—T. W. Harvey, George Schneider, D. B. Fisk.

Humane Education and Branch Societies.—Edwin Lee Brown, Prof. David Swing, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith.

Cruelty.—Joseph Stockton, Henry N. Hart, M. D. Wells.

Prosecution and Legislation.—Ferd. W. Peck, George E. Adams, John C. Dore.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

George T. Angell, Boston, Mass.

Edwin Lee Brown, Chicago, Illinois.

Henry Bergh, New York City.

Benjamin F. Culver, Chicago, Illinois.

Nancy Foster, Chicago, Illinois.

Mary A. Talcott, Chicago, Illinois.

Rev. Thomas Timmins, Portsmouth, England.

DECEASED LIFE MEMBERS.

Jno. H. Foster,

Maneel Talcott,

Hon. Richard. P. Derickson,

Samuel Stone,

Mrs. C. W. Ross,

Hon. Benjamin W. Raymond.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Adams, Geo. E.	Mason, R. B.
Armour, P. D.	McDonald, John
Baker, Dr. A. H.	Paaren, Dr. N. H.
Baker, Wm. T.	Peck, Clarence I.
Blair, C. B.	Peck, Ferd. W.
Blair, William	Peck, Mrs. Ferd. W.
Bowen, C. T.	Peck, Walter L.
Bass, Perkins	Pinkerton, Allen
Brown, Edwin Lee	Pullman, Geo. M.
Congdon, Mrs. Clara A.	Rorke, M. A.
Dexter, Wirt	Ross, C. W.
Drake, J. B.	Shortall, John G.
Dobbins, T. S.	Sherman, John B.
Dore, J. C.	Schuttler, Peter
Field, Henry	Smith, Byrcn L.
Field, Marshal	Shufeldt, Henry H.
Fisk, D. B.	Stough, O. J.
Farwell, J. V.	Sharp, Wm. H.
Foster, Nancy	Schneider, George
Harvey, T. W.	Talcott, Mary A.
King, Henry W.	Wahl, Christian
Leiter, Levi Z.	Wells, M. D.
Lawrence, E. F.	Wright, Joseph
Williams, George T.	

9.206

IL

1888/89 The Illinois Humane Society.

COMPLIMENTS OF
THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.



TWENTIETH
ANNUAL
REPORT.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Illinois Humane Society.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1869.



CHICAGO, MAY 4, 1889.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY:

OFFICE: NO. 43 AUDITORIUM BUILDING, WABASH
AVENUE FRONT.

1889.

Our Forty Articles of Faith.

WE BELIEVE IT TO BE OUR DUTY

TO STOP :

1. Cruelty to children, to rescue them from vicious influencees and remedy their condition.
2. The beating of animals.
3. Dog fights.
4. Overloading horse-cars.
5. Overloading teams.
6. The use of tight check reins.
7. Overdriving.
8. Clipping dogs ears and tails.
9. Underfeeding.
10. Neglect of shelter for animals.
11. Bagging cows.
12. Cruelties on railroad stock trains.
13. Bleeding calves.
14. Plucking live fowls.
15. The clipping of horses.
17. Driving galled and disabled animals.
18. Tying calves and sheep's legs.

TO INTRODUCE :

18. Better roads and pavements.
19. Better methods of slaughtering.
20. Better methods of horse shoeing.
21. Improved cattle-cars.
22. Drinking fountains.

23. Better laws in all States.
24. Humane literature in schools and home.

TO INDUCE :

25. Children to be humane.
26. Teachers to teach kindness to animals.
27. Clergymen to preach it.
28. Authors to write it.
29. Editors to keep it before the people.
30. Drivers and trainers of horses to try kindness.
31. Owners of animals to feed regularly.
32. People to protect insectivorous birds.
33. Boys' not to molest birds' nests.
34. Men to take better care of stock.
35. Everybody not to sell their old family horse to owners of tip-carts.
36. People of all the States to form Humane Societies.
37. Men to give money to forward this good cause.
38. Women to interest themselves in this noble work.
39. People to appreciate the intelligence and virtues of animals.
40. And generally to make men, women and children better because more humane.

179.206
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1889/89

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY,
1889-90.

JOHN G. SHORTALL,	-	-	-	-	-	PRESIDENT.
FERD. W. PECK,	-	-	-	-	-	1ST VICE-PRESIDENT.
THOMAS E. HILL,	-	-	-	-	-	2ND VICE-PRESIDENT.
GEORGE SCHNEIDER.	-	-	-	-	-	TREASURER.
HENRY W. CLARKE,	-	-	-	-	-	SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN G. SHORTALL;	FERD. W. PECK,
JOHN C. DORE.	HENRY N. HART,
PROF. DAVID SWING,	J. J. GLESSNER.
WM. PENN NIXON.	THOMAS E. HILL,
GEORGE SCHNEIDER.	

DIRECTORS.

JOHN G. SHORTALL,	H. H. SHUFELDT,
EDWIN LEE BROWN,	WIRT DEXTER.
JOHN C. DORE,	PROF. DAVID SWING,
FERD. W. PECK,	HENRY L. FRANK,
J. MCGREGOR ADAMS,	WM. PENN NIXON,
JOHN B. SHERMAN,	HENRY N. HART,
JOSEPH STOCKTON,	THOMAS E. HILL,
T. W. HARVEY,	J. J. GLESSNER,
B. F. CULVER,	F. F. SPENCER,
ALBERT W. LANDON,	M. D. WELLS.
GEO. SCHNEIDER.	FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH
P. D. ARMOUR,	MRS. JAMES M. WALKEF
GEO. E. ADAMS,	MRS. WM. G. HIBBARD,
MARSHALL FIELD,	MRS. FERD. W. PECK.
D. B. FISK,	MRS. F. H. BECKWITH,

AGENTS.

OSCAR E. LITTLE,	-	-	-	-	-	-
WM. MITCHELL,	-	-	-	-	-	CHICAGO STOCK YARDS
CHAS. A. WILLIAMS.	-	-	-	-	-	-

AN APPEAL.

The legal jurisdiction of the Illinois Humane Society comprises the whole State of Illinois. Its agents can be called to any portion of the State to prosecute cases of cruelty, but each county should have its own branch society and its own agents. This, however, it will take years to accomplish, notwithstanding there are, in every community, many benevolent persons who would gladly lend their aid and influence to such a work. We ask all such to give attention to the organization of branches in their vicinity. Send to this office for information as to method.

Our Society is almost entirely maintained by the voluntary contributions of the humane and benevolent, and it respectfully invites their support. It is further endeavoring to establish a permanent fund, the use of which will be sufficient of itself to support it in its work, and contributions toward that object will also be thankfully received.

Friends wishing to contribute to the Illinois Humane Society and its objects can do so by enclosing their check or a post office order to the President, JOHN G. SHORTALL, 90 Washington Street, or to the Secretary, HENRY W. CLARKE, Room 43, Auditorium Building, Chicago. The office cannot be maintained, the records properly preserved and agents employed without considerable outlay of funds.

The name of each contributor is carefully recorded and preserved.

Membership Fees, \$10 per annum. Life Memberships, \$100.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Illinois Humane Society.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Illinois Humane Society was held in Club room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Saturday, May 4, 1889. At 2.30 P. M. the meeting was called to order by the President, John G. Shortall.

Among those present were President John G. Shortall, Edwin Lee Brown, B. F. Culver, Thos. E. Hill, Albert W. Landon, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, Chas. H. Hubbard, O. L. Dudley, Henry W. Clarke, William Mitchell, Mrs. A. G. Blaine, Mrs. Jessie W. Ashley, Mrs. Dr. Green, O. E. Little, Henry L. Frank and Mr. Reynolds.

The President, John G. Shortall, addressed the Society as follows:

I have not had time to prepare any formal address, but I will refer to some facts interesting to us all as we proceed with our business.

First, to the fact that the office of the Society, as a bureau of information, is becoming of more and more service to the public. All day long sorrowing people call there and tell their stories, and are referred, when the case is outside of our jurisdiction, to the Bureau of Justice, Women and Children's Protective Association, County Attorney's office, Police Magistrates, Home for the Friendless, Orphan Asylums, Relief Societies, County Agent, Citizen's League, and to other persons and places.

The name *Humane* is interpreted in its broadest sense by hundreds of ignorant, helpless persons who apply to the office and go away, I think, feeling better for their coming, and (when we can not aid them directly,). with information and instruction that usually prove beneficial.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

The work of investigation is very thorough, and none of the investigating officers spare themselves in prosecuting the work. The Society becoming better known to the public, neither nights nor Sundays are reserved for these officers' own comfort, and they respond as willingly as a physician to any reasonable call, even at unreasonable hours. The police notify the Society when and as soon as any vagrant children are arrested and depend upon the Society to hunt up the parents, and if circumstances warrant so doing, these children are restored to their homes or sent to some institution. Such cases take but a few lines of written report, but many homes are made glad by the Society's efforts in this direction. The newspapers give no mention of these matters unless they come before the public in the courts.

Thirty-five drug stores contain signs "Complaints Telephoned to the Illinois Humane Society." These drug stores are in different divisions of the city. In placing these signs we have met with much interest, on the part of the proprietors, in the working of the Society and with universal courtesy in acceding to our request. It is very interesting to consider the benefit we get from the aid of persons who are not directly connected with this Society, but who are willing to help us in such matters. There are fifteen of the Society's fountains on the streets, in running order. Strangers have observed a better average condition of horses than is usual in large cities and the Society has been complimented as being in an important degree, instrumental in this.

A great many complaints have been coming in for the last few months of the West Division car horses, horses of coal wagons and the horses of express and peddler wagons. These give us a great deal of trouble. The West Division car horses are the subject of great complaint. I would say that at least one in ten of the horses that pass by a given point, coming from the West Side, is not in a fit condition to be harnessed to the cars, and probably the proportion is greater than that. The difficulty in these cases is to find a veterinary surgeon who will say that the horses are unfit for work. I have suggested to the officers to make a formal list of the horses, with the number of the car to which they are attached, at the time of observation, (and which is being done now,) for the purpose of presenting the matter to the President of the West Division Railway Company, hoping for and expecting some relief in that way. The horses are not beaten, they are not driven to their work in that way, but by some stimulus or other they keep on their feet and pull the cars, but it is very painful to see the manner in which they do their work. However we have taken steps to bring the matter before the government of the Railway Company and the public press.

It is gratifying to be assured of the great confidence that is shown in and continually expressed to our Society by the matrons and superintendents of the different charitable institutions with which we have come in

contact, regarding the judgment and ability of our officers. We have had one unusual case in which we have been called upon to interfere, the proposed drag and fox hunt at Ottawa, which has been referred to and commented on by many newspapers both here and elsewhere, so that you are all familiar with it. I took occasion to write to Mr. Hubbard, our agent, who was at that time in Ottawa, in regard to the matter. In response to a question as to the Society's probable action, I said to him that we fully recognized the difficulty we should have in denying the right of any person to take the life of any animal he might choose, but to prolong the taking of that life in any unnecessary manner and with unnecessary cruelty, was unlawful, and that this distinction we proposed to make.

APRIL 22, 1889.

DEAR MR. HUBBARD:

I have your letter of the 20th. In response to the question regarding the Society's position toward fox and deer hunting you may say that we fully recognize the difficulty we should have in denying the right of any person to take the life of any animal he may chance to own, but the laws of Illinois mercifully prohibit the taking of that life in any unnecessarily cruel manner. So we say to those so disposed, you may, so far as we are concerned, kill fox or deer or wolf, or any other animal life, if you so will, and account to the Creator of that life and your own for the act, doing it however in a prompt and decent manner, conformably with the well settled judgment in regard thereto obtaining in decent society; but that you shall catch an animal, prod out his eyes, pull out his tongue, tear him to pieces limb from limb, either by your own hands or by the agency of other stronger animals, set on for that purpose, is forbidden by the unwritten laws of decency and the written laws of the State of Illinois, and it is the duty of this Society to prosecute any person found guilty of the violation of these laws within the limits of the State. Furthermore, that upon information we shall be sure to do it.

In connection with the late attempt at fox hunting in Ottawa, the Society notified those interested, of the violation of the law in the proposed hunt as advertised, and sent officers to Ottawa to take steps for the prosecution of all offenders. In this position it was ably and kindly supported by the honorable Judge Caton of Ottawa, to whom, I may here say, the Society is much indebted for his prompt and efficient assistance. There was no violation of the law and consequently no arrests.

It may be well to say that the "drag hunt," as the following a scent across country is called, is not under consideration here; each of these should be judged according to the acts of the participants. The laws are in force against the unnecessary torture of living creatures.

Very truly yours,

JOHN G. SHORTALL,
President.

In the spring it was concluded by the Society that it would be well to engage in the formation of Branch Societies through the State, and in this behalf Mr. C. S. Hubbard, who is present with us this afternoon, was employed to visit the different counties of the State and organize in every county one or more Branch Societies. In furtherance of that work he has found great encouragement, being welcomed by every one to whom

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

he had explained the purposes of the Society, and the result has been the organization of Branches at Jacksonville, Lincoln, Champaign, Mattoon, Paris, Decatur, Kankakee, Ottawa and Joliet. This is of course exclusive of towns where organizations are already in existence, several of which towns have been visited, and aid and encouragement given to their Societies. The list I have mentioned, exclusive of Joliet, consisted, at their organization, of 324 members; to this must be added the number in Joliet, 77, that will bring the total up to 400 members scattered throughout different counties of the State. In the prosecution of this work Mr. Hubbard has formed Bands of Mercy at the different schools and churches, and otherwise promoted the cause.

It is the purpose of the Humane Society, with the sanction and assistance of the Auditorium Association, to inaugurate the smaller hall of the Auditorium Building in October next by a meeting of the friends of this Society, at which interesting addresses will be delivered. The occasion being the celebration of the 20th year of the Society's life.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the Secretary's report.

TO THE PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY:—

I have the honor to report the work of this Society for the year ending April 30, 1889:

Complaints and cases investigated	-	-	-	1631
Children rescued and condition remedied	-	-	-	1238
Surrendered to institutions	-	-	-	204
Placed in institutions temporarily	-	-	-	298
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals	-	-	-	51
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children	-	-	-	22
Amount of fines imposed	-	-	-	\$1,949
Horses laid up from work	-	-	-	75
Disabled horses removed by ambulance	-	-	-	112
Teamsters and persons reprimanded	-	-	-	317
Abandoned and incurable animals killed	-	-	-	133

It will be noted that the aggregate of classified cases exceeds in number the cases investigated, as one case investigated often involves two or more children or animals.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

9

SUMMARY OF WORK IN DETAIL ANNUALLY FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

	May 1, 1881, to Apr. 30, 1882.	May 1, 1882, to Apr. 30, 1883.	May 1, 1883, to Apr. 30, 1884.	May 1, 1884, to Apr. 30, 1885.	May 1, 1885, to Apr. 30, 1886.	May 1, 1886, to Apr. 30, 1887.	May 1, 1887, to Apr. 30, 1888.	May 1, 1888, to Apr. 30, 1889.	Total.
Complaints Investigated - - -	1465	1626	2632	2836	2317	2898	1625	1631	17030
Children rescued - - - -	178	955	1467	892	851	1120	1252	1238	7953
Children put in Charitable Institutions	30	121	251	203	228	291	420	502	2046
Horses Rescued Reprimand of Drivers	300	342	432	2029	1759	980	560	317	6659
Horses Ordered Laid Up from Work	142	144	273	91	116	130	68	75	1089
Removed by Ambulance - - -		.85	96	107	100	111	33	112	704
Disabled Horses Shot - - -	92	122	178	189	309	316	157	133	1106
Persons prosecuted, cruelty to animals	166	171	181	175	208	66	78	51	1096
Persons prosecuted, cruelty to children	55	50	70	41	41	40	17	22	336

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY W. CLARKE,

Secretary.

The Secretary read the report of the State Humane Officer, William Mitchell, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, as follows:

Report of State Humane Officer Wm. Mitchell, at the Union Stock Yards, Town of Lake, from May 1st, 1888, to May 1st, 1889:

Crippled animals attended to	- - - - -	1400
Animals watered	- - - - -	5617
Suffering animals shot	- - - - -	431
Calves placed to mothers	- - - - -	615
Complaints received and investigated	- - - - -	624
Prosecuted for cruelty	- - - - -	41
Parties reprimanded for cruelty	- - - - -	421
Children placed in charitable institutions	- - - - -	57
Amount of fines	- - - - -	\$352
Horses laid up from work	- - - - -	47
Children looked after and condition remedied	- - - - -	157
Animals fed at owners expense	- - - - -	399
Held to criminal court	- - - - -	2

The Officer receives great assistance from the Police force, of the Town of Lake. They are ready at all times to aid him in his work. The City Meat Inspector, Mr. Lamb, renders him valuable assistance, his services being equal to another officer to the Society at this place.

Yours very respectfully,

WM. MITCHELL,

THE PRESIDENT: It will be well to say in regard to the report of the Secretary that the comparatively small number of arrests and prosecutions reported is the result of our strenuous

efforts to avoid prosecutions until they become imperatively necessary; believing prosecution to be the last resort, we endeavor to accomplish the objects of the Society without making the burden any heavier than is necessary to make it. It is only in cases of contumacious or very violent persons, who are beyond the reach of any other treatment, that prosecution is resorted to. So we have a matter of a thousand prosecutions where we have taken two thousand children, to say nothing of the immense number of animals that have been cared for in the meantime.

I will say, also, there is a record made of every case that comes before the Society with the names of the parties involved and that that record is kept on file in the office. Of course, it is not open to inspection unless it becomes necessary in the prosecution of a case. A brief abstract of each case is kept.

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. George Schneider, was read as follows:

GEO. SCHNEIDER, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY:—

Balance on hand April 30, 1888, and received on Deposit

for the year ending April 30, 1889 - - - \$9,177.10

Paid out on O. K. vouchers during that time - \$9,131.91

Balance on hand - - - - - 45.19

GEO. SCHNEIDER,
Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT: As supplementary to the report of the Treasurer I will read a short statement showing the condition of the Talcott Fund.

MAY 4th, 1889.

TALCOTT FUND ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

In accts. with JOHN G. SHORTALL, TRUSTEE.

I hold the following Mortgages for account of this fund for use of the Society:

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

11

NAME.	AMOUNT.	INTEREST.	NEXT INTEREST DUE.	PRINCIPAL DUE.
Graves,	\$4000	6 per cent.	June 21, 1889.	December 21, 1889.
Gross,	2000	6 " "	June 30, "	January 1, 1890.
Gross,	2000	6 " "	June 30, "	January 1, 1890.
Owen,	485	7 " "	Oct. 27, "	July 27, 1890.
Larsen,	450	7 " "	Nov. 1, "	November 1, 1890.
Look,	600	7 " "	Nov. 1, "	November 1, 1891.
Mattesen,	650	7 " "	July 18, "	July 18, 1893.
Persch,	500	7 " "	July 13, "	July 13, 1890.
Torgerson,	600	7 " "	July 20, "	July 20, 1893,
Storhaug,	700	7 " "	May 1, "	November 1, 1893.
Christianson,	700	7 " "	May 13, "	July 13, 1892.
Bjordal,	600	7 " "	May 25, "	July 25, 1893.
Lewis,	700	8 " "	June 22, "	June 22, 1893.
Ferris,	350	7 " "	June 13, "	June 13, 1893.

\$14,335.00

60.97 In Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Total, \$14,395.97

Interest amounting to about \$450 will be due herein by the end of July, against which I have borrowed from the general fund of the Society \$250 to be repaid when the cash accumulation reaches that sum.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. SHORTALL,

Trustee.

On motion the report of the Treasurer was accepted and referred to the Finance Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following communication from Franklin McVeagh was read by the Secretary:

CHICAGO, May 4, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I exceedingly regret that I shall be prevented from attending the annual meeting to-day. I would come if I had not other public matters on my hands.

Very truly,

FRANKLIN MC VEAGH.

To Mr. A. W. Landon.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. President, I have a resolution which Mr. George Schneider wished me to present in his name. Mr. Schneider was here at the beginning of the meeting but had to leave. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the agents of the Humane Society are instructed to visit once in every month the public and private hospitals, insane and orphan asylums and to report their condition to the Executive Committee of the Society at their monthly meeting.

Resolution seconded by Mrs. A. G. Blaine.

EDWIN LEE BROWN: Mr. President, I am of the opinion that it would be impossible for the agents of this Society to visit the institutions as often as once a month. I think it would be a good thing to have these institutions visited by the agents of this Society especially since the developments which have been brought out lately through the newspapers, but to visit them so often I think would require all the time of one person.

MRS. A. G. BLAINE: Mr. President, quite a number of these institutions are in the city and I think in one day a good deal could be accomplished. I know that we women do accomplish a good deal in that way and I think if one of your agents visited these institutions it would have a beneficial effect.

EDWIN LEE BROWN: I move to strike out the word "month" and insert instead "three months," and to strike out the words "at their monthly meeting."

Amendment seconded and adopted. Resolution adopted as amended.

EDWIN LEE BROWN: Mr. President, I would like to make a few remarks in regard to visiting these public institutions. Two or three weeks ago some young friends of mine were out at the

Insane Asylum and went all through it as a matter of curiosity and information. In passing through the violent ward one of these young men, my youngest son, noticed a woman who sat there, a very lady like looking woman, who was trying to do some sewing, but she was constantly annoyed by the other patients. As my son passed her she spoke to him and said, "For Heaven's sake, if you have any friends who have any influence, please ask them to use that influence to get me out of this room; I may be insane, though I deny it, but I am not violent even if I am deemed insane." And she was not violent. She had no business to be put in that room. She said that they took a dislike to her when she first came and put her in that room. It was Miss Marion Leonard. I questioned whether the woman was insane. She is what is called a crank and was found insane on purpose to get rid of her because she was going around making herself a nuisance. She was until that time kept in the violent ward and I imagine it is possible she is there now, and I think there ought to be some way for these things to be brought to the notice of the public.

THOMAS E. HILL: Mr. President, I think a word of commendation should be given to the owners of numerous fine carriage teams in this city for the removal of check-reins. I notice of late that many of the finest teams in the city have the check-reins removed adding very greatly of course to the comfort of the horses, and I think, adding greatly to their beauty, and it is to be hoped that every team in the city will have these instruments of cruelty removed.

EDWIN LEE BROWN: I think the blinders are also being done away with a great deal.

THOMAS E. HILL: Not only should the check-reins be removed but the blinders also should be taken off, and another species of cruelty, to a certain extent, is the cruper. Where there is a bridge upon the harness the horse looks better without the cruper. It is troublesome to put on and take off the harness with it. While I am speaking of this, the removal of the check rein which is becoming fashionable, I hope that they will take off the blinders and the cruper. I do not think the owners of horses think about it. Their grandfathers used the cruper and they continue to do so.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no further miscellaneous business the Society will proceed to the election of directors for the following year.

ALBERT W. LANDON: Mr. President, I move that the Secretary be directed to cast a vote of the Society for the same Directors as last year with the exception of Mr. O. J. Stough. He is no longer a resident of Chicago, and that the name of J. McGregor Adams be substituted for that of Mr. Stough.

Motion seconded by Mr. Brown and adopted, and the Secretary casts the ballot of the Society for directors as follows:

J. McGregor Adams,	George E. Adams,	P. D. Armour,
Mrs. F. H. Beckwith,	Edwin Lee Brown,	B. F. Culver,
Wirt Dexter,	John C. Dore,	D. B. Fisk,
Marshall Field,	Henry L. Frank,	J. J. Glessner,
Thomas E. Hill,	Albert W. Landon,	Franklin McVeagh,
Wm. Penn Nixon,	Ferd. W. Peck,	Mrs. Ferd. W. Peck,
George Schneider,	John B. Sherman,	John G. Shortall,
H. H. Shufeldt,	F. F. Spencer,	Joseph Stockton,
Henry N. Hart,	T. W. Harvey,	Prof. David Swing,
Mrs. Wm. G. Hibbard,	Mrs. J. M. Walker,	M. D. Wells.

MR. THOMAS E. HILL offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the humane cause is much indebted to the public press for its aid in the furthering of humane work in the past year.

Resolved, That the City Police of Chicago are entitled to the thanks of this Society for the efficient aid they have rendered the Humane Society in the past year through information furnished and aid in prosecuting of cases of cruelty which have come under their observation.

Resolved, That the Society subscribe for the same amount of Humane Journals as last year for the free use of the police of the city and the newspapers of the State.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are tendered to the proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel for the furnishing of this room for our meeting.

EDWIN LEE BROWN: Mr. President, before we adjourn, I would like to ask for a little more information about the proposed meeting in October next.

THE PRESIDENT: The smaller hall in the Auditorium Building will be ready for occupancy about the middle of October, and

in consultation with some of the members of the Auditorium Association I found the feeling very general, that they would like to have the Humane Society hold its twentieth anniversary in that hall to inaugurate the hall. It will be some time in October, perhaps about the middle of the month and of course we will try to get some of our friends and best speakers, as Prof. Swing, Mr. Culver and Mr. Brown to make speeches for us and we will have a sort of love feast representing the twentieth year of the life of the Society.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors called a meeting of the Board immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President, John G. Shortall ; First Vice-President, Ferd. W. Peck ; Second Vice-President, Thomas E. Hill ; Treasurer, George Schneider ; Secretary, Henry W. Clarke. Executive Committee, John G. Shortall, Ferd. W. Peck, John C. Dore, Henry N. Hart, Prof. David Swing, J. J. Glessner, Wm. Penn Nixon, Thomas E. Hill and George Schneider.

THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The title of this organization shall be The Illinois Humane Society.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable Laws for the prevention of cruelty, and to provide effective means for the same throughout this state and elsewhere, and by a great system of humane education to promote a humane public sentiment.

ARTICLE III.—SPIRIT.

There shall be nothing in its management or publication to interfere with its receiving the support of all good people.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERS.

The Society shall consist of life members, active members, honorary members and branch members.

ARTICLE V.—TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Any person who may be elected by the Society, board of directors, or executive committee may become a life member of this society by paying one hundred dollars—an active member by paying ten dollars per annum—an honorary member by being elected as such by the society; and a branch member by paying to the society any sum not less than two dollars per annum. Children under eighteen years of age may become associate members on payment of one dollar per annum. Children may become branch members on such terms as the directors may decide.

ARTICLE VI.—PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Life and active members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the society. Honorary members shall be entitled to all its privileges during

the term of their membership. Branch and associate members shall receive all the publications of the society but shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE VII.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this society shall be a president, who shall be, ex-officio, a member of the board of directors, two vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, such number of directors, not less than twenty, as the society may deem expedient, and such other officers as the directors may from time to time appoint.

ARTICLE VIII.—DIRECTORS.

The directors shall be elected by the society at its annual meeting, and shall hold office except as hereafter set forth, until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE IX.—OTHER OFFICERS.

All other officers shall be elected or appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected or appointed, unless removed by the board.

ARTICLE X.—POWERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The directors shall annually elect or appoint from their own number all officers of the society heretofore named, an executive committee of nine, and at any time such agents as they may deem proper, and shall specify the duties of said officers, committees, or agents; and they may at any time remove the same and elect or appoint others. They may fill vacancies in their own number, they may enact by-laws for themselves and the society; make and establish all rules and orders for the government of the society and its officers, and for the transaction of its business; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the society, and generally shall, during their term of office have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property, and funds of the society, with full power for the purpose for which it was incorporated, to do all matters and things which the society could do; but, and except that they shall receive no pay whatever for any services rendered as such directors, and they shall not incur on account of the society, any debt beyond the funds which shall be actually in the treasury during the term of office.

ARTICLE XI.—ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this society shall be the first Saturday in May in each year at such time and place as may be announced by reasonable public notice, and other meetings of the society may be called at any time by the president upon the written request of four directors, by giving three days previous notice thereof in two daily newspapers published in the City of Chicago.

At all meetings of the society, except the annual meeting, nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE XII.—CORPORATE SEAL.

The corporate seal of the society shall be:



ARTICLE XIII.—AMENDMENTS.

No alteration of this constitution shall be made except upon proper motion in writing made at a meeting of the society entered on the minutes with the name of the member making it, and adopted at a subsequent meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Constitution shall be in lieu or substitution of any other constitution or part thereof which may have been heretofore adopted by the society.

CODE OF BY-LAWS

OF THE

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Illinois Humane Society, incorporated the 25th day of March 1869, under the Revised Statutes of Illinois adopts and declares the following (until otherwise modified or rescinded) to form and constitute its Code of By-Laws.

RULE I.—MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called by the Secretary for the first Saturday in February, May, August and November, at 3 o'clock p. m. unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

Special Meetings shall be called by the Secretary at the request of three members of the board or upon order of the President.

Quorum. Seven members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum.

RULE II.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling of the roll.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of treasurer.
5. Communications and resolutions.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Election of members

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

RULE III.—STANDING COMMITTEES,

There shall be the following standing committees consisting of three members each, appointed by the president, and the president and secretary shall act as consulting members of each committee.

1. Committee on membership and finance.
2. Committee on cruelty.
3. Committee on humane education and branch societies.
4. Committee on prosecution, laws and legislation.

RULE IV.—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Committees shall keep full minutes of their proceedings which at all times shall be open to the inspection of the board and executive committee.

Due notice of the meeting of the board, and of its committees, shall be given by the secretary of this society.

In case of the death, resignation or disability of any member of a standing committee, that committee shall have the power to fill the vacancy until next stated meeting of the board.

RULE V.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Four shall constitute a quorum of the executive committee provided for in the constitution. This committee shall consist of the president, one or both vice-presidents, and may include the treasurer and secretary of the society, or both. The chairman of the other standing committees shall be members thereof. The meetings of the committee shall be called monthly and special meetings may be called at any time by the president, who shall act as chairman of this committee when present. The secretary of the society when present shall act as its secretary, and a record of its proceedings shall be kept which shall be read at each meeting of the board.

It shall transmit to other standing committees any communications or information in regard to their special work which may come to hand during the interval between the meetings of the board and shall record the facts on its minutes.

RULE VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. President. The President shall be the executive officer of the society and shall preside (or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents) at all meetings of the board and of the society, and of the executive committee.

2. Vice-Presidents. One of the two vice-presidents shall, during the absence or disability of the president, act as president.

3. Secretary. The Secretary of the society shall act under the direction of the executive committee, and shall perform such duties as it may require. He shall also be responsible for the management of the central office.

4. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys of the society. He shall pay out the same only upon the written order of the secretary, countersigned by the presiding officer.

He shall give such bonds as may be required by the board, and deposit all moneys of the society in such bank as the board may designate.

He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury at each stated meeting of the board.

5. Assistant Secretary. An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the board or executive committee who shall act as assistant to the secretary.

RULE VII.—COUNSEL.

1. The executive committee shall have power to appoint counsel who shall be the legal adviser of the society and its officers, and shall have the general charge and conduct of all suits and proceedings, instituted by or against it or either of them, or in which the society may be interested.

2. With the advice and consent of the acting president he may compromise or settle any such suit or proceedings, and may also, from time to time associate with himself and retain such other counsel or attorney, as in the judgment of the president and himself may be advisable for the interests of the society.

3. The counsel shall receive for his services such pecuniary compensation and fees as shall be determined by the executive committee.

RULE VIII.—AGENTS.

1. The Society has no general agents authorized to incur any pecuniary obligations in its behalf by their acts or omissions. No agent having such powers shall be at any time created or appointed by any of its officers, nor by its executive committee.

2. The special agents of this society shall be appointed and removed at will from time to time by the chairman of the executive committee by and with the consent of the executive committee. They shall hold such position during his pleasure and shall be subject to and governed by such rules and orders as he may prescribe consistent with the by-laws and the constitution.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY

3. Special agents shall receive such salary or pecuniary compensation for their services as may from time to time be determined by the executive committee.

4. No special agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liabilities on the part of the society, nor are any illegal acts or omissions on his part to be deemed as within the scope of his authority as such special agent or as sanctioned by the society.

RULE IX.—ANNUAL REPORTS.

At the annual meeting of the society on the first Saturday in May in each year the president, secretary and treasurer shall present their annual reports.

RULE X.—BADGES.

1. All badges of the society shall be of such form as the executive committee may designate.

2. Each member of the executive committee is entitled to wear the badge of the society and to own his badge.

3. All other badges of the society are to be its property, and are to be worn only by such members of the society as shall be designated by the executive committee and during their pleasure.

RULE XI.—ALTERATION OF BY-LAWS.

No alteration shall be made in any of the by-laws of this society unless such alteration shall first be proposed in writing at a meeting of the board of directors, and entered at length on the minutes, with the name of the director proposing the same—then approved by such board at a subsequent meeting thereof.

NATURE OF CRUELTY.

Cruelty to animals has been a criminal offense under the laws ever since the year 1641, when the earliest colonial statute upon the subject was passed. Later statutes differ from earlier enactments, and from the common law, regarding this class of offences, in proceeding more clearly upon the principle that animals have *rights*, which it is the province of the legislature to recognize in its laws, and of the courts to protect by judicial proceedings; and the act of *cruelty* alone, irrespective of any other element of crime that may accompany the act, is more plainly indicated as criminal. What then, in the view of the law, is cruelty to animals? If an animal is cruelly beaten or tortured for the gratification of a vindictive or malignant temper, such an act would everywhere be held to be cruelty. But is this all? Must such an express purpose be shown to exist, in the mind of the offender, to constitute the statutory offence of cruelty? By no means. Torturing an intractable animal, or beating it in an unnecessarily cruel manner, by way of training or correction—pain inflicted in wanton or reckless disregard of the sufferings it occasions, and so excessive in degree to be cruel—torture inflicted by mere inattention and criminal indifference to the agony resulting from it as in the case of an animal confined and left to perish from starvation—would all be punishable under the statute, even if it did not appear that the pain inflicted was the direct and principal object. It certainly is not true, as an abstract proposition, that it is immaterial what may be the motive of a person who inflicts pain upon an animal, in determining the criminality of the act. Pain inflicted for a lawful purpose, and with a justifiable intent, though severe, does not come within the meaning of “*CRUEL*” as the word is used in the statute. Thus, a surgical operation, occasioning the most intense suffering, may be justifiable, and is not criminal. To drive a horse at a rate of speed most distressing to the brute, when the object is to save human life, for example, or to attain any other object of adequate importance, may yet be lawful. If a horse be overdriven by a person not

knowingly or intentionally, but in the *honest exercise of his judgment*, as distinguished from mere recklessness of consequences, or wilful cruelty, the act is not within the meaning of the statute; and, in such a case evidence of the persons inexperience or want of knowledge as to the proper treatment of horses would be competent. In the instances just mentioned, there is no crime, for there is no criminal mind. But pain inflicted upon an animal, in wanton and reckless disregard of the suffering it might occasion, and of the consequences it might produce, would be criminal as certainly as if it were occasioned by an express purpose, formed in an evil mind, to inflict suffering and torture upon animals; the two acts would differ only in being more or less intensely cruel. This, indeed, is only a single illustration of the principle that pervades the entire criminal law, according to which it is presumed that every man intends the natural, necessary and even probable consequences of an act which he intentionally performs.—*From a publication of the Massachusetts Society P. C. A.*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Report all cases of cruelty to animals or children at once to us or to our agents, whether requiring prosecution or not.

Give name and residence of offender, when known, and the name or number upon the vehicle, if licensed.

Get name of owner or receiver of animals driven or carried in a cruel manner; name of owner and driver of horses or other animals used in unfit condition, or otherwise abused.

If prosecution is required, furnish names of two or more witnesses, and a full statement of facts.

All communications are regarded as confidential by the Society.

ADVICE TO AGENTS.

Remember that the spirit and office of this organization is to educate, rather than punish. No personal animosity should be allowed under any consideration. All work should be done without exhibition of temper or irritation. Remember that the special agent, or the police officer or constable, who serves the warrant and makes an arrest, is merely an executor of the law, the dignity and good of which should be constantly borne in mind. Proceed invariably according to law, as otherwise you lay yourselves open to prosecution by the party injured.

METHODS OF PROCEDURE IN CASES OF RUELTY.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction to try and determine all charges arising within their respective counties, the punishment whereof does not exceed a fine of \$200. (R. S. Sec. 50, chapter 38.

Complaints of such offences should be made to a Justice of the Peace by any person having knowledge thereof. It is the duty of the Justice to examine the complainant on oath, and the witnesses produced by him, and he should reduce the same to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant, and also to be sworn to. The complaint would be good, however, if reduced to writing by the complainant or by any other person. Upon the complaint being made, if it shall appear that the offence has been committed, the Justice issues his warrant stating the substance of the complaint and requiring the officer to whom it is directed forthwith to arrest the accused and bring him before said Justice or some other justice of the same county, to be dealt with according to law. The officer shall summon such witnesses as may be required to appear and give evidence at the trial.

FORM OF COMPLAINT.

The following Form of Complaint may be used throughout Illinois, before any Justice of the Peace:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } THE COMPLAINT AND INFORMATION
County of _____ of _____ (name of town) _____
of _____ (name of complainant) of _____ (name of town) _____
in said county, made before _____
Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, on the
----- day of _____ 188_____, said complainant being duly sworn,
upon his oath says, that on, to-wit, the day and year, and at the county
aforesaid _____ (accused or alias) _____ (stating the crime in the words of the
statute, and showing distinctly the nature of the act charged.)

That this complainant has just and reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe, that said (name of accused) committed said offence, and therefore prays that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 188
Justice of the Peace.

Name of Complainant.

LAWS OF ILLINOIS CONCERNING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AND CHILDREN.

RELATING TO ANIMALS.

Criminal Code, Chapter 38, Section 50. Whosoever shall be guilty of cruelty to any animal in any of the ways mentioned in this section, shall be fined not less than \$3, nor more than \$200, viz:

First.—By overloading, overdriving, overworking, cruelly beating, torturing, tormenting, mutilating, or cruelly killing any animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Second.—By cruelly working any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal, or causing or knowingly allowing the same to be done.

Third.—By unnecessarily failing to provide any animal in his charge or custody, as owner or otherwise, with proper food, drink and shelter.

Fourth.—By abandoning any old, maimed, infirm, sick or disabled animal.

Fifth.—By carrying or driving, or causing to be carried or driven or kept, any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner. [L. 1869, p. 115, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4; p. 116, § 11. See "Animals," ch. 8, §§ 33-36.]

City ordinance same as above except that the highest penalty is \$100.

Section 51. By railroads and carriers. No railroad company or other common carrier in the carrying or transportation of any cattle, sheep, swine or other animals, shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than twenty-eight consecutive hours (including the time they shall have been upon another road,) without unloading for rest, water and feeding, for at least five consecutive hours, unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be so fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may reasonably be done. When so unloaded they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in custody thereof, and, in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them, at the expense of said owner, consignee or person in custody of the same; and such person shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid.

A violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$200. [L. 1869, p. 115, §§ 5, 6; p. 116, § 7.]

RELATING TO CHILDREN.

State Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 53.—Cruelty to children and others. 63. Any person who shall willfully and unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall in any other manner injure in health or limb, any child, apprentice, or other person under his legal control, shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years. [Fletcher v. People 52 Ill. 396.]

Section 53a.—Unlawful employment of children. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of fourteen years, to exhibit, use or employ, or in any manner, or under any pretense, sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat, in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for, in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health

or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Nothing in this section contained shall apply to, or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church school or academy, or at any respectable entertainment, or the teaching or learning the science or practice of music.

Section 53b.—Unlawful to exhibit. 2. It shall also be unlawful for any person to take, receive, hire, employ, use, exhibit or have in custody any child, under the age and for the purpose prohibited in the first section of this act.

Section 53c.—Order of custody provides that when it shall appear that any person has made such unlawful use of or committed a criminal assault upon any child, such child shall be deemed to be in the custody of the court who may make such order as is now provided by law in the case of a vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper, or destitute children.

Section 53d.—Endangering life or health. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person having the care or custody of any child, willfully to cause or permit the life of such child to be endangered, or the health of such child to be injured, or to willfully cause or permit such child to be placed in such a situation that its life or health may be endangered.

Section 53e.—Penalties. 5. Any person convicted under the provisions of the preceding sections shall for the first offense be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both, in the discretion of the court; and upon conviction for a second or any subsequent offense shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

BEQUESTS.

To those who may feel disposed to donate, by **WILL**, to the benevolent objects of this Society, the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto "The Illinois Humane Society," a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses of said Society.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL PROPERTY.

I give and devise unto "The Illinois Humane Society," a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, all (here insert description of the property.) Together with all the appurtenances, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. To have and to hold the same unto said Society, and its assigns forever.

All wills must be signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his express direction, and they must be also attested and subscribed in the presence of the testator by two or more competent witnesses. It is meant by this that these witnesses must subscribe as such in the presence of the testator, and he and they should understand what they are doing, and the reason of it.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following were appointed as standing committees:

Membership and Finance.—T. W. Harvey, George Schneider, D. B. Fisk.

Humane Education and Branch Societies.—Edwin Lee Brown, Prot. David Swing, Mrs. F. H. Beckwith.

Cruelty.—Joseph Stockton, Henry N. Hart, M. D. Wells.

Prosecution and Legislation.—Ferd. W. Peck, George E. Adams, John C. Dore.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

George T. Angell, Boston, Mass.

Edwin Lee Brown, Chicago, Illinois.

Henry Bergh, New York City.

Benjamin F. Culver, Chicago, Illinois.

Nancy Foster, Chicago, Illinois.

Mary A. Talcott, Chicago, Illinois.

Rev. Thomas Timmins, Portsmouth, England.

DECEASED LIFE MEMBERS.

Jno. H. Foster,
Mancel Talcott,
Hon. Richard. P. Derickson,

Samuel Stone,
Mrs. C. W. Ross,
Hon. Benjamin W. Raymond.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Adams, Geo. E.	Mason, R. B.
Armour, P. D.	McDonald, John
Baker, Dr. A. H.	Paaren, Dr. N. H.
Baker, Wm. T.	Peck, Clarence I.
Blair, C. B.	Peck, Ferd. W.
Blair, William	Peck, Mrs. Ferd. W.
Bowen, C. T.	Peck, Walter L.
Bass, Perkins	Pinkerton, Allen
Brown, Edwin Lee	Pullman, Geo. M.
Congdon, Mrs. Clara A.	Rorke, M. A.
Dexter, Wirt	Ross, C. W.
Drake, J. B.	Shortall, John G.
Dobbins, T. S.	Sherman, John B.
Dore, J. C.	Schuttler, Peter
Field, Henry	Smith, Byrcn L.
Field, Marshal	Shufeldt, Henry H.
Fisk, D. B.	Stough, O. J.
Farwell, J. V.	Sharp, Wm. H.
Foster, Nancy	Schneider, George
Harvey, T. W.	Talcott, Mary A.
King, Henry W.	Wahl, Christian
Leiter, Levi Z.	Wells, M. D.
Lawrence, E. F.	Wright, Joseph
	Williams, George T.

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF
The Illinois Humane Society,
AND DEDICATION OF THE AUDITORIUM RECITAL HALL,

Saturday Evening, October 12, 1889.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, President of the Illinois Humane Society, said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—After twenty years of contest with ignorance, ill-temper and cupidity, we have asked the favor of your presence here this evening—you who condemn unnecessary cruelty to all living creatures—to encourage us who are somewhat more actively engaged in spreading this gospel of the rights of animals and children, and that you may be encouraged to continue to sustain the work by your approval and support. To the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of London, that great center of the charity of civilization, belongs the credit of leading the way in this then untried field of education and benevolence. Next came New York, then Massachusetts, and then, I believe, our own State of Illinois wheeled into line. Succeeding it, one after another of our sister States have joined the ranks of the merciful and have raised the speechless, faithful servants of man, those who die for us as well as those who live for us, into the realm of the law's protection. State after State has recognized these rights and they have so written upon their statute books, that mercy is now conceded to be not only of good public morals but of sound public policy. In our own city and State we have the hearty co-operation of all parts of the government. Our Mayor and judiciary approve us, the police department helps us, the great newspapers encourage us, the benevolent everywhere sustain us. It is the intelligence of the age that thus speaks. The world has not yet been able successfully to introduce charity as an element of business, that may come in time, but the existence and successful conduct of such a practical beneficence as the Illinois Humane Society, and of this great Auditorium building, prove clearly that we can guard and make practical our patriotism, our civic pride, our sentiment and our religion, by our business training and habits. It is an unique picture, that of the great, wise commerciality of the age standing with one foot upon the physical and the other upon the spiritual basis of life, as far removed from the dreamer as from the scoffer; in harmony with the universal laws of wisdom, of mercy

and humanity on the one hand, and, with the other, tendering to a great city such a building as this we are in to-night, and of which we are so proud. Many of the directors of this Humane Society are among the builders of this superb edifice, and it is with pride as well as pleasure that we dedicate this Auditorium Recital Hall to all things good, wise, useful and true.

Happily we have with us the gentleman to whom we are most indebted for the erection of this building, Mr. Ferd. W. Peck, and I would ask him now to address you.

MR. FERD. W. PECK, President of the Chicago Auditorium Association said :

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—A story is told of a lady who gave a dinner party which was superbly cooked and superbly served, but it was completely spoiled by her apologies as each course was brought upon the table. Now I am not going to spoil this occasion by making apologies. I have just one word to say, and that is that this little hall in which we all feel so much pride is not yet completed.

Twenty years ago this organization, the birth of which we celebrate to-night; was created to promote the humane cause. What strides it has made in that period, and what it has done can best be told by scores of little waifs upon the streets; and could the dumb brutes speak, thousands of them could testify to the amelioration of their kind in that period. But it is not in acts of humanity that we see this Society in its most glorious light, it is in the growth and dissemination of a humane sentiment which has promoted the education of our people and raised them to a higher plain of civilization. The Humane Society has been successful; its cause is a just one, that is now recognized. Its results have come to stay. It is deeply implanted in the hearts of the people not only of Chicago, but throughout our entire country.

So it is with this great structure which surrounds us on every side and under the roof of which we now stand. It too has a noble mission to perform. Its architectural greatness has already been recognized on every side. Its utility is about to make itself felt in this community and through our entire nation; it stands for the enlightenment, the entertainment and education of our people. It too, has come to stay. A National council has already been held within the walls of this building and its career of success has been inaugurated by placing at the head of our government the men who were selected at the convention of last year. In the language of the vice chairman of the national committee, who telegraphed me the day after the election of last November: "The Auditorium is now a temple of victory." How fit is it therefore, that this humane organization which has passed through such an honorable and successful career should celebrate its birth to-night by dedicating what we may call the little gem of this Auditorium Building, the mouth piece of this mighty pile, through which it seems to speak to the people of Chicago to-night.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Illinois Humane Society and this great edifice are standing together to promote the humanity, the culture and education of our people. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that I have been able to contribute my part toward the foundations of this organization and of this structure. I thank God that my life has been spared to witness the growth and grandeur of both of these things, as they are presented to the people of Chicago to-night.

PRESIDENT SHORTALL said: I regret to say that our worthy Mayor, Mr. Cregier, is not present, but has sent a letter which I will read:

CHICAGO, October 12, 1889.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, Esq.,

President Humane Society, Chicago.

MY DEAR SIR: Owing to circumstances that I did not anticipate, I am obliged to forego the pleasure of being present this evening at the opening of your new quarters in the Auditorium Building. I beg, however, to tender you my congratulations upon the interesting event. I sincerely trust that the noble work in which your Society is engaged may continue to receive from an appreciative public, the respect and esteem it so greatly merits, and that the good work of the Humane Society may prove to be as substantial and beneficial to our community, as is the grand and imposing building in which you are met.

Truly yours,

DEWITT C. CREGIER,

Mayor.

PRESIDENT SHORTALL: We will next have the pleasure of listening to our old friend, Prof. David Swing, who has done so much for us and the cause we represent.

PROF. DAVID SWING said: It is the wish of the gentlemen who conceived the idea of this Auditorium that the first meeting in this finished Recital Hall should be held by the Humane Society. That is what is called poetic justice. This Society held a place in the heart of one of the builders and promoters of this great structure long years before this Auditorium was dreamed of. I knew him as a humane man, a dog and a horse protector, before I knew of him as an Auditorium builder. No doubt the past twenty years have so deepened his humane feelings that all the architecture and music and drama of earth will never displace that. So we are all glad to see him come to the front to-night not only in the name of this building, but in the name of this Society.

This friend came into my sight years ago as being conspicuous for his kindness toward the brute world, and much as he has of late years added to his fame by his devotion to music and art, and the happiness and progress of the public, the particular blaze of glory with which he will pass into biography and history will be the same old blaze of love for the suffering animal and suffering child, no Auditorium Building will eclipse such fame.

When we were all boys at school, except such as were girls at school, we used to read about the hero who suffered much with a new kingdom,

a new state and a new geography ; suffered constantly until he established a temple and brought the old tried gods into life again. Then the good old times came back to him, the sea became less cruel to his ships, the fields all became more fertile, the harvests heavier, the mildew all left his vineyard, the rust his wheat, and pestilence left his people, because he had brought the old gods to life again. I have no doubt we have all helped our hero this evening to get the old gods back to life again in bringing the Humane Society into the Auditorium. He has not forgotten the great Goddess sympathy, he has simply been building for her a better temple. In speaking of this one gentleman, I would not ignore those who have labored so harmoniously with him, but as in speaking of war, you always mention the general and forget the troops.

The Illinois Humane Society is closely related to all of the fine arts and its meeting in this room is perfectly proper. It is related to all the fine arts because it implants those sentiments which are the very basis of every art, of architecture, of music and of literature; because all art is sentiment, its basis is sentiment and generally its basis is pathos—the pathetic sentiment. And when art is simply and purely beautiful it still reminds man of the brevity of his life, and is pathetic to the last. And the greater art pictures the world to man the more man weeps over it. And thus the Humane Society is a branch of the arts. The more beautiful and the dearer we make the world, with the greater reluctance do we go from it, and therefore all art used to be called by the Latins the *humanities*; so humane, so tender, so gentle, it rendered the savage kinder and made persons who were not savages draw nearer to each other therefore all the arts together were called the *humanities*. Art does not engender the vanity that separates souls, but it has always engendered the humility which makes rich and poor to be as one. The spirit of the arts makes kings and subjects to be alike. Humane Societies are therefore a culmination of the art sentiment, and should have their beautiful room as close to the great temple of art as possible.

In the deep pathos of the Humane Society, a dog, a horse, a bird becomes the companion of man in good and ill, and this is the perfection of sentiment. When Uncle Toby refused to kill a fly, raised the window and putting it out in the warm sunshine, said: "There, poor devil, there's room for both of us in the world; room for thee and room for me." That act didn't come from any vanity on the part of Uncle Toby, not from his own greatness, but rather from the greatness of the fly. It came from the feeling that his own life was not much longer than that of the creature he had set free. Beggars cluster on the steps of the great cathedral of St. Peters because the great architecture before them makes king and beggar one. This sensibility is the richest source of true art.

The founder of our popular religion announced the single sentiment which has for eighteen hundred years amazed the world: "Do unto

others what you would have others do unto you." To apply this principle in human society has been difficult, but the superiority of our age comes from a partial respect of this great principle. And now the Humane Societies go beyond human organisms and ask us to show even the sparrow, and the ox, and the dog, the kindness we would all love to have the sparrow, the ox or the dog exhibit to us. Man, therefore, is not worthy of his high end unless he can take with him in the fields, and indeed everywhere, the great general principle, have his heart full of it, to act just as he would be acted upon, the case being reversed. The golden rule is not always applied in man's relations to the brute world, but its opportunities of application are so innumerable that no heart can afford to live a moment with that rule of conduct out of memory. In fact the golden rule is the one test of either a gentleman or a lady.

In the twenty years already passed over by our Society, great changes have been brought about through the thought and feeling awakened by the Humane Associations of England and the United States, the world has been partially revolutionized. The movement which begun in mercy toward animals has resulted in greater mercy to man; man black, man white, man old, man young. The slave trade still carried on in Africa has at last been touched, almost smitten, by the Associations of London and Oxford, in England. Members of those Humane Societies have found in Africa great gangs of children being secretly carried off to bondage. In one instance they turned back a gang of twelve hundred children. The birds, the cattle, the dogs, the horses, could they speak, would join the suffering human beings in thanking this wonderful brotherhood that exists in all great towns, and should exist everywhere. We all hope the Society so valued by us may catch a new spirit from this grand building and rise at once to a higher life.

RABBI EMIL G. HIRSCH: It seems to me that it is a characteristic of our civilization to combine all that other types of civilization hold separately. Our culture is of a composite character. Two streams have joined their mighty waters to make the broad current of modern thought, modern action and modern aspiration. The one stream rises under the blue skies of the southern islands of Europe. In Greece was the home of the arts. The people of Helas first received the commission to picture the ideal world of thought which might be upon earth; to breathe upon the marble the thought of human perfection, and to hold fast on the canvass the dreams of the gifted seers that changed into beauty the imperfect realities of their surroundings. Great as the Greeks and these following after them in the ancient world were in the domain of art, and through the basic tone of art is pathos and sympathy, I doubt whether the Greeks or the Romans in their daily life and actual doings translated into reality what they dreamed when they mastered the marble or made the colors spell their innermost thoughts. The

weak and the down-trodden were not regarded as members of one common family of mankind by the Greeks or by the Romans. Their political and social state was built upon the institution of slavery. Their greatest thinkers often discoursed to their hearers about the necessity and the naturalness of this institution, and as to the rights of the brute, we know that in the refinements of cruelty if not the Greeks, certainly the Romans have excelled the whole world.

Never, after Rome, were such bloody scenes enacted as were seen in the great arena of the vast circus in Rome. With all the arts of the Greeks and Romans no current has come to us from them to bring us the waters of life to-day. That stream rises on the heights of Palestine. It is true that the Palestine of ancient civilization was poor and barren as far as the arts were concerned, but it was all the richer in the consideration of the rights of the poor and of the weak. And I think there is no better test of culture and of civilization than the position of the weak. We measure the altitude of mountains by our barometers; they indicate the pressure of the atmosphere. So tell me what the position is in a community of the little waifs of the street, what position is held by weak women, what consideration is accorded to the brute creation, and I can tell you to what heights of culture and true civilization that community has risen. Now if you apply that test to the civilization of the Bible, both of the Old and of the New Testament, you will find that if the light of Greece may be compared to that of the stars in the night, here we have the effulgent brilliancy of the sun that touches everything into gold, chases away the thickest mists and rends the most thoroughly knitted veil of superstition and cruelty.

What the ancient world possessed separately we of the modern world are attempting to combine, and this noble structure, this Auditorium, stands to-night as a monument of the happy juncture in our lives of these two streams. It is devoted to the cultivation of the arts; yet we know that the arts, without consideration for the down trodden and weak would be but an empty pretence. If complemented by a noble sympathy with the weak, the arts that shall be cultivated here will find their noblest music answered by the deepest and most stirring resolutions to action in the hearts of those who will listen to the tones that here shall find breath, and who will become all the better for it, better fitted for the duties that await the modern man in modern life.

It is strange that we, in the age of Darwin should be the most ready to consider the claims of the brute and of the weak. Darwin, some think, taught but the struggle for existence and the victory of the fittest; but the true Darwinian who has looked deeply into the wonders and marvels of creation beneath and before us, will bring home from his quest and study a consciousness that all creation is one and that there is a bond of kinship which binds him to the brute creation. Some would make that bond of

kinship into a chain to drag and hold man down to the lower level. I say the true import of Darwin is to raise the brute and the brute in man to a higher level, to a better and deeper manhood. The very age of Darwin has built the hospitals throughout the whole world; has founded the institutions for the care of the children, has given the protection of the law to the voluntary organizations of the different Humane Societies, and has welcomed their activity as among the most useful and necessary of the humanizing agencies of our modern world.

We have been taught that man and animals are one and that the animal therefore has claims upon the man; claims that by our common kinship must be recognized. The brutes have been slandered for many many centuries. When a man ceased to be a man he was characterized as a brute, yet the book of nature never chronicled of the brutes what sometimes we have seen of men. They say, "he drinks like a beast." If men were to drink like beasts they would not need temperance societies, for the beast of its own accord never drinks too much and certainly never takes strong drink. When the English playwright, Sheridan, had a company of gentlemen at his house he asked them, "How shall we drink; shall we drink like beasts or like men?" Of course they all said drink like men. He said, "Very well, then, we shall all get drunk to-night, for the beast never gets drunk." So they characterize as brutal what in fact is not brutal.

The Humane Societies have changed the brute in man—and such a brute is found nowhere else—into man. We are told that we are educated by our own children, and so we are. And we are educated also by the animals that serve us. The Humane Society in compelling the brutes among men to take better care of and have more kindly feelings for the beasts of burden, their trusty friends, have educated to a higher level the brutal classes.

It is said that Solomon, the wise king, understood the speech of animals and that owing to this rare gift he was enabled to perform marvelous feats. He built the temple largely under the instruction, runs the fable, of some wise bird. What the legend predicates of Solomon the modern man has well learned. We have learned to understand the speech of the brutes, and knowing that speech we have been enabled to erect the grand structures of civilization.

Now what shall I say of the care extended to the little waifs, the children on our streets. The Talmud—and I may quote the Talmud here as Prof. Swing has quoted the New Testament—the Talmud says that the world is only preserved through the breath of the children. There is considerable truth in this statement. The children are the men of the future; the future depends upon those who are children now. If they grow up uncared for, untended, if they are left to their own ingenuity, shifting without purpose, and if, especially they are left to the tender mercies of

those who never understood what the duties of parents are, or are unable on account of their social position to discharge those duties, the fate of the world is indeed a dark one. But when the breath of the children is purified, when the little ones on the streets are taken care of, when what talent they have, is developed, and when such opportunities as life has not afforded them is given to them by kindly disposed persons, then indeed the fate of the world is well assured. The Humane Societies are taking care of the little ones, in seeing to it that no cruelty to the children is practiced, as far as they can prevent, in seeing to it that the little ones be not exposed to the moloch of temptation. In seeing to this, they are preserving the world of the future, a world in which the arts and the sympathies are one.

Two armies, the modern world sees marching across the field of action. The one strikes, the other binds. The one wounds, the other cures and heals. The one goes armed in steel and the other waves the palm of peace. The one destroys, the other builds up. Whether the day will ever come when the army of destruction will disappear, we know not, but the world would have disappeared had it not been for the second army that binds what the other has struck down, that heals where the other has sown the germs of suffering. The arts and charities, both making the true humanities, are the generals of that second army. Their duty it is to save. That the first hall dedicated in this structure was dedicated to the service of these higher humanities is another page full of glory in the wonderful history of our city by the lake.

EDWIN LEE BROWN, said: Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen: In glancing over the programme to-night I saw that the song that is to follow what I shall say is "The Vacant Chair." Now that seems to me to be a little significant, and I said to myself that if I should say all I would like to say to you to-night I don't know but what the chairs would be vacant before I got through. It may be presuming in a plain every day business man to address you after such speakers as you have listened to this evening. I don't know exactly what I am going to say, as it is only two days since I received notice that I would be expected to say something. But if I should say to you all I would like, you might wish me what the man wished his wife. She was a very beautiful woman, but somewhat of a success as a "naggist." He said to her one day, "My dear, I wish you were a morning glory." "Morning glory! morning glory!! why do you wish I was a morning glory?" "Because," he said, "then you would shut up once in a while."

I am inclined to think that possibly I am the first person who ever undertook to preach humanity to animals in this city. I will relate to you a little incident that happened to me almost thirty years ago. I was walking up a street on the north side when I saw a noble team of horses fastened to a wagon which contained a heavy load. It had got off into the

gutter--this was before the days of paved streets--and the teamster, a very large, stout man--infinitely stronger than I--was whipping the horses cruelly. I was much younger then and didn't know as much, perhaps, as now, and I foolishly went up to that man, and without saying a word, struck him in the face. He turned around to me and with an oath took off his coat and said, "I am going to lick you." I stood in front of him perfectly quiet, simply looking him in the eye, my hands at my side. He drew back his arm, made a half motion and stopped, because I didn't move. He looked at me a minute, drew back his arm again, made a half blow forward and stopped. He did that three times. Finally he put his arm down and said, "Why don't you put up your arms and fend off?" I said, "Because you are a coward. You don't dare to strike me. You whip your horses when they are doing the best they can, but you don't dare to strike me." He said, "You are a curious sort of fellow; what do you want, anyhow?" I said, "You have a splendid pair of horses there, they are doing all they can and they cannot do any more, and you know as well as I that they cannot pull that load out of the ditch. I want you to unload part of the load." He went to work as meekly as a man could and unloaded a part of the load, and then the horses pulled the wagon out of the ditch. That was my first experience; it was, perhaps, foolish to do what I did, but I did it.

It doesn't seem as if it was twenty years ago, when, having seen a notice in the papers that the Hon. George T. Angell, president of The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was in Chicago to see if he could not inaugurate what we here call a Humane Society. I went into an office on Washington street where I met Mr. Angell, Mr. John C. Dore and several other gentlemen, and we talked the matter over and a society was formed. The first president should have been Mr. Dore, but he was so busy at that time that he could not take it, and so I didn't know any better than to accept the presidency. It has given me considerable work ever since, but I don't know that I regret it very much. I was the first president, Mr. Dore the second, Mr. Derickson the third, and Mr. Shortall has been president now for about fifteen years, I think.

We can certainly say that this society has done a great deal of good. You do not see so much cruelty in the streets; you see it occasionally, but if any gentleman or lady goes up and speaks to the person committing the cruelty they will stop it. It is not for the society or its members to praise themselves very much, but I think the society has some reason for being proud.

Of the original members some have gone. I now think of Mr. Derickson, Mr. Atwater, Miss Stone, and William H. Sharp, and others whose names I do not remember, who were hearty co-workers with us. In many directions aside from this matter of kindness to animals and chil-

dren, this society has had large influence. I think it may be called the parent of the American Humane Association, which is an organization of all the societies of the country, meeting once a year for purposes of mutual benefit. From this society also sprang the Wisconsin, the Ohio, the Indiana, and I think, the Colorado State Societies. This society was the means of starting and has helped to carry on the Illinois Humane Journal, a paper which has done a great deal of good. It has educated the people, it has educated the children in ways of kindness. I hope, my friends, that those of you who have not subscribed for it will do so.

I think there is a special pleasure in working for the good of animals, (not that I would in the least belittle the other part of our work) but it seems to me there is a special pleasure in the working for them, for the reason which the preceding speaker gave, and that is that animals do not drink liquor.

Now my friends, why cannot all that are here, and all your friends join the Illinois Humane Society? You will never regret it. No man or woman can be kind to the creatures below them without at the same time becoming more kind to their fellow beings. You would be more than repaid by doing it; it would do yourselves good. Those who have had nothing to do with this work do not know how much good it does a person to be charitable in this direction; you do not know how much fun there is in it. I often think of the story of the old lady going along the street and meeting a little negro boy playing in a sand pile. She went up to him wanting to say something pleasant, and said, "My little man, how old are you?" He looked up at her, rolled his eyes and showed his white teeth as he said, "Well missus, if I goes by what my mudder says, I'se about ten years old, but if I goes by the fun I'se had, I'se about a hundred." Now it is fun in that boy's sense to be generous, to be good, to be kind; to be kind to animals, to be kind to everybody. How many people we know who are the exact opposite of that little boy. If they go by their birth record they are almost a hundred, if you please, but if they go by the fun they've had they are not ten. They are unhappy, they are poor, because they don't know the pleasures of mercy and charity. So I say to you all, give, give freely, give intelligently, and when your last hours come you will be the happier for it. Make this the rule of your lives:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from your hands no kindly action done."

During a somewhat long and very busy life I have, strange as it may seem to those who have known me all my life, found great consolation in the reading of poetry. "Hard fisted mechanic," as a friend of mine always calls me, poetry has been a great consolation; and perhaps still more strange, reading the poetry in the daily newspapers has always been my habit. The daily newspapers are so admirably conducted now-a-days

that it is rarely you find a piece of poetry in the papers that is not good. They are of course more generally selected than original. Many a morning as I have sat down to the reading of the paper, as is my custom before going to my work, I have found some verse or two that has run in my mind all day and has strengthened me for my work: or at night, on reading the evening papers, some little verse has rested me after my day's work. Once I found a little poem, not in the daily newspapers, but in Our Dumb Animals, published in Boston, which I have read hundreds of times, and in public many times. I read it by request at the meeting of the American Humane Association at Louisville, a few evenings ago. I can never read it to this day without its bringing the tears to my world-hardened eyes. And even at the risk of your wishing that I was a morning glory, I will take about two minutes longer and read it to you:

BEN HAZZARD'S GUESTS.

Ben Hazzard's hut was smoky and cold,
Ben Hazzard, half blind, was black and old,
And he cobbled shoes for his scanty gold.
Sometimes he sighed for a larger store
Wherewith to bless the wandering poor,
For he was not wise in worldly lore;
The poor were Christ's; he knew no more.
One night a cry from the window came—
Ben Hazzard was sleepy and tired and lame—
"Ben Hazzard, open," it seemed to say,
"Give shelter and food, I humbly pray."
Ben Hazzard lifted his wooly head
To listen. "Tis awful cold," he said,
And his old bones shook in his ragged bed,
"But the wanderer must be comforted."
"Come in, in the name of the Lord," he cried,
As he opened the door and held it wide.
A milk-white kitten was all he spied.
Ben Hazzard, amazed, stared down and up;
The stout house-doors were carefully shut,
Safe bolted were all but old Ben's hut.
"I thought that somebody called," he said,
"Some dream or other got into my head!
Come then, poor pussy, and share my bed."
Then out from the storm, the wind and the sleet!
Puss joyfully lay at old Ben's feet.
Truly, it was a terrible storm,
Ben feared he should never more be warm.
But just as he began to be dozy,
And puss was purring soft and cozy,
A voice called faintly before his door:
"Ben Hazzard, Ben Hazzard, help, I implore!
Give drink, and a crust from out your store."
Again he stumbled from out his bed;
"Come in, in the name of the Lord," he said;
"With such as I have, thou shalt be fed."
Only a little black dog he saw,
Wining and shaking a broken paw.
"Well, well," he cried, "I must have dreamed

But verily like a voice it seemed.
Poor creature," he added, with husky tone,
"Thou shalt have the whole of my marrow bone."
He went to the cupboard, and took from the shelf
The bone he had saved for his very self.
Then, after binding the broken paw,
Half dead with cold went back to his straw.
Under the ancient blue bedquilt he crept,
His conscience was white and again he slept.
But again a voice called, both loud and clear,
"Ben Hazzard, for Christ's sweet sake come
here!"
Once more he stood at the open door,
And looked abroad, as he looked before.
This time, full sure 'twas a voice he heard,
But all he saw was a storm-tossed bird.
"Come in, in the name of the Lord," he said,
Tenderly raising the drooping head.
And, tearing his tattered robe apart,
Laid the cold bird on his own warm heart.
The sunrise flashed on the snowy thatch,
As an angel lifted the wooden latch.
Ben woke in a flood of golden light,
And knew the voice that had called all night.
"Thrice happy is he that blesseth the poor,
The humblest creature that sought thy door
For Christ's sweet sake thou has comforted."
"Nay, 'twas not much," Ben humbly said,
With a rueful shake of his old grey head.
"Who giveth all of his scanty store
In Christ's dear name, can do no more.
Behold, the Master who waiteth for thee,
Saith: "Giving to them thou hast given to Me."
Then, with heaven's light on his face, "Amen,
I come in the name of the Lord," said Ben.
"Frozen to death;" the watchman said,
When at last he found him in his bed,
With a smile on his face so strange and bright,
He wondered what old Ben saw that night.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am as plain a business man as Mr. Brown can possibly assert himself to be, but I do not feel that I am chargeable with temerity in speaking after these distinguished professional gentlemen, because, in the first place, I did not expect to speak at all, and in the next place, instead of temerity I follow them with a great deal of timidity.

Mr. Shortall, while I was in New York, with that charming familiarity which grows out of long neighborliness, put my name on this programme, and when I came home a day or two ago he said that the programme was so very long that there would not be any possible chance of my speaking if I came around. And then he confided to me, with a frankness entirely worthy of the president of the Humane Society, that to tell the truth, they were not relying upon the speakers at all, that it was the music with which they expected to please the audience. So I am here under these delightful circumstances, and the only comfort I have is in recalling a remark of Mr. Peck's in the early part of the evening, addressed to the supposed speakers here, which was that it was very easy to speak in this hall. I hope I shall find it so.

However, now that I am up, which is a perfectly dreadful thing to accomplish for any one who is not an expert speaker, I am really glad of it. I am glad of the opportunity to be numbered with the other gentlemen in the privilege of expressing the obligations that this community are under to the Illinois Humane Society, which is starting upon its twenty-first year, and also in acknowledging the exceeding charm and fitness, and importance of this remarkably lovely room. It is a wonder to think that this room is but the vestibule of this great building.

This society certainly expresses some of the very highest influences in the life of this community, and it is fitting that you should be here and should bear your testimony of respect and gratitude toward the Illinois Humane Society. I do not know anything that indicates better the impression that it has made by its usefulness and effectiveness than what I saw some time ago in an eastern sportsman's paper, appropos of some new and rigorous game laws in Illinois. That paper said that now with these game laws and that very vigorous Humane Society, the only thing it was safe to kill in Illinois was a human being.

I am happy to learn from the president, to-night, that not only are we to be obliged hereafter for the immediate work of this Chicago society, but that it is carrying forward throughout the State the usefulness for which it is noted here. And it gives me sincere pleasure to know that it is now organizing branches in every part of this State. Not independent organizations, but branches of its own good self, of its own well organized self, of its own experienced self; not societies which have to grow up and learn anew as this had to do for so many years, but which act with the experience and force of this society itself.

Now one word as to this hall. It seems to me most fitting that it should be dedicated by the Humane Society. The fact is that it is a humane undertaking. I am sure that what has been said to-night by Prof. Swing is true, that Mr. Peck—whom we have all followed in this enterprise as sheep follow the bell wether, and not even that, but letting the bell wether go alone and find out his own ways and do his own work and accomplish his own great ends—must have got a part of his inspiration from the Humane Society. I take it that he came to the conclusion the beasts of this town were after all better provided for than the people. It is undoubtedly true that we have been a long suffering people, and this benevolent enterprise has come along to protect us. We all hope that both these enterprises will go on, the one spreading its mercies and the other spreading its culture. Both Mr. Peck and Mr. Shortall can be perfectly assured, as they undoubtedly are, that in these works they are performing the most earnest behests of our local civilization, and I hope they will feel as a reward for their work that there is nothing better for any man to do than to help along the civilization of the community in which he lives.

JOHN C. DORE.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am not on the programme but I think I ought to say that it is my own fault, as I did not expect the pleasure of being present this evening.

It is sometimes profitable to review the past that we may have better courage for the future, and I think we have great cause for encouragement when we consider that twenty-five years ago no humane law had ever been passed by any legislature in the United States. I remember hearing Henry Bergh say that when he was in Russia as secretary of legation, he saw so much cruelty that he made a vow if he was ever permitted to return to New York he would endeavor to have laws passed to prevent so much cruelty as he knew was being practiced in that city. And true to his vow, after he returned he either drew bills for humane laws, or had them drawn, and also a bill for a charter for a society, and had them passed by the New York legislature. The manner in which he performed the duties which he assumed as president of a society to have the laws enforced, is now a matter of history. That was about twenty-five years ago. Two years subsequently a lady in Boston, a Mrs. Appleton, living on Beacon Hill, who was of a sympathetic nature, was very much troubled by the amount of cruelty she saw committed by the drivers of horses because they could not draw the loads to which they were attached, up the hill. She sought to have some humane laws passed by the legislature of Massachusetts, but was not very successful in her endeavor. George T. Angell, who was then a lawyer in fine practice, feeling that she was deserving of better encouragement, and being somewhat skillful in accomplishing what he attempted, also undertook to have some laws passed. He was successful, and at the same time secured a charter for the forma-

tion of the society of which he is now president, and the one to which he has devoted his life for more than twenty years.

Next in order, I think, were the laws of this State. I am not sure whether the laws of this State came next or those of Pennsylvania, or whether they both were enacted the same year. They embrace the better portions of the New York and Massachusetts laws, with some additions. It was made a part of the duty of the police to enforce the laws here. They did not like that duty; they were afraid it was unpopular. It was not known what public sentiment was in regard to the laws, but fortunately every paper in the city, religious and political, immediately became interested in the enforcement of the laws, and through the aid of these papers the society received very much encouragement and assistance. By and by it was discovered that the laws were not only popular with the press but with the people, so the police changed their course and subsequently became great helpers in the enforcement of the laws. There is one feature of our State laws that attaches to the laws of no other State, so far as I know. It is made the duty of the governor to appoint State agents at the Union Stock Yards in this city and at the yards in East St. Louis. I am not aware that any other State has done anything in a pecuniary way to aid the cause.

I think it has been stated here fully enough that the society is popular, and that we have a great many more members than we had at the commencement, and perhaps the question may arise in the minds of many here whether there is much more to do. I want to say that the object of this society is not punitive, but educational. We have to enforce the laws in order to make certain inconsiderate persons respect them, but, as I have said, the object is educational; and great progress in this respect has been made throughout the United States. Now there is scarcely any State in the Union that has not humane laws, and I think that it would be rather discreditable to a State at the present time not to have such laws. The legislature of Florida passed humane laws last winter.

The class of people that I see before me is not the class who know much about the extent of cruelty that is practiced in cities or elsewhere, but I assure you if you could stand upon some eminence and see what takes place in a single day on all the railroads, in all the stock yards, in the slaughter houses, in the brick yards, in field and forest, you would stand appalled and would readily see that there is plenty to do for all the Humane Societies in the United States.

A change has taken place in the school books, and here is where the work of reformation should begin. It is very difficult to convert an old sinner, as these clergymen know, commence with the child and inculcate right principle and they may be sure he will grow up to be a pretty good man. As I have said, our school books have undergone a change; you will find in them for the smaller children more cuts representing humane

acts, and for readers in the higher grades more lessons on humane subjects. Then a great deal about what we do in our societies is published in the newspapers, and there are a great many humane journals like our own here, and like the one in Boston, which spread a great deal of information.

I remember very well the meeting to which Mr. Brown has referred, and I can mention two names which he will remember as having been present, B. W. Raymond, and Dr. John H. Foster. I realized what all the rest did, that we would not accomplish much without money. I started out alone to raise money, and was astonished at my success, for in a few hours I raised \$700. After that Perkins Bass, R. P. Derrickson and myself formed a sort of begging committee, and we were very successful. It was surprising to see how readily we could induce merchants and others to draw their purses, and they rarely gave less than a hundred dollars. I remember that just prior to the panic we succeeded in getting a certain number of subscribers who agreed to give a hundred dollars a year for three years in succession; that helped us over the rub-a-dub of hard times. In order that we may succeed and accomplish a great deal of good I need not tell you that it requires a great deal of money, but I must say that this society has accomplished more good with less money than any other society I ever heard of.

I hoped there would be some of the cattle men and packers here. There are a great many men in this city who have made vast fortunes out of handling cattle, but it should not be inferred because men deal in cattle and have animals slaughtered that they have no care for the sufferings of animals. There is not one of them that would not be very happy, in my judgment, if he knew of some way by which the lives of animals could be taken in a painless manner. Having made their money in this way, I think they might make some liberal donations to this society, and I think if their attention should be called to it, especially when about making their wills, very likely they would consider that they owed something to the cause. So far as this society is concerned, I think the donations made to it amounts to about \$25,000, and strange to say they were all made by ladies. In Boston they have, I think, \$200,000 or \$250,000, and in New York a million and a half. I have no doubt that the time is coming when this society will be remembered in the same generous way.

Singing of Doxology by double quartette and audience.

Musical selections by the Eddy Ladies' Quartette and the Lotus Male Quartette were given at intervals through the proceedings, which added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

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COMPLIMENTS OF
THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Illinois Humane Society.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1869.



CHICAGO, MAY 3, 1890.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

OFFICE: NO. 43 AUDITORIUM BUILDING,
WABASH AVENUE FRONT

1890.

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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Illinois Humane Society.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Illinois Humane Society was held in Club room 65, Auditorium Building, Chicago, on Saturday, May 3d, 1890, at 2:30 p. m., President John G. Shortall presiding.

THE PRESIDENT: The first business in order will be the approval of the minutes of the last annual meeting.

MR. CULVER: I move that the records of the twentieth annual report held May 4th, 1889, and also the records of the twentieth annual anniversary of the Illinois Humane Society and dedication of the Auditorium Recital Hall, held Saturday, October 12, 1889, be both approved as printed, in pamphlet form, without reading.

Motion seconded and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT, John G. Shortall, addressed the society as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have thought and believed that a reference to the early history of our work and a passing tribute to its founder, Richard Martin, might be acceptable and of some interest to you this afternoon, and, so, with your permission, I will say a few words in that relation.

The development of the principle of justice toward the lower animals, based upon their rights, has been of slow, slow growth. Man's struggle for life with superior forces—with war, and pestilence and famine—with little but the universal desire to live as a sustenance and an inspiration, and with a certain knowledge of ultimate defeat presents an amazing spectacle. In this, he is one with all life; but to him is added the consolation of faith in his Creator, and the hope of immortality. To him, too, it is added, is given a dominion over the lower forms of life—a dominion, and, be sure, a responsibility. Dare we say that the ox that quietly grazes in the sweet meadow, the sheep that gathers its food along the mountain side, the horse that toils daily, in season and out, for its master's account, the faithful dog whose eyes are so full of intelligence and love—all these creatures that, by the unknowable law of God—their God and ours, we call our own—dare we say that

these have no claim upon their Creator, and upon us? Holding the same principle of life as we, walking side by side with us to the same end—death; touching us daily, serving us daily, loving, fearing, feeling, striving, much as we, is it not most amazing that the sentient being, man, should ever be not only insensible to the suffering of these fellow creatures, but willing even to add unnecessarily to, and to aggravate their burden of life, and, dreadful thought, sometimes to teach that cruelty to these is pleasing to that God!

Can we doubt that the greatest of teachers, when He stood by the Judean sea nearly nineteen centuries ago and gave to the world that great law of compensation we call the sermon on the mount, spake to us here to-day, as lovingly, as truly, as warningly, as to that group of wondering listeners, His: "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy." As warningly, I say, for, recognizing that law, does not every heart add: "How shalt thou hope for mercy, rendering none?" We find the pages of history, alas! too full of cruelty to man, and child, and beast; but we also find that deeds of kindness, like flashes of light, dashes of pure gold, appeared now and then upon those pages, and we know that the beneficent who preceded us took courage in the faith that some great gift of God to man was thus struggling for recognition. In doubt and fear it came, uncertain of its welcome, this great truth that the horse, the ox, the dog, the sheep, the least of living things that creep upon the earth, have themselves God-given rights that man may not in safety to himself deny; and about this truth, that sprang, once spoken, into a forceful life, rallied the thoughtful, the considerate, the benevolent of civilization.

But the hour had come, and he who was to speak that word came with it. Richard Martin, of Connemara—"Humanity Martin," he was known by—an Irish gentleman, called the first meeting to petition the British Parliament to recognize that truth, on the 24th of June, 1824, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of London, was then and there organized. He advocated that truth in eloquent appeals, he enforced it by his kindness and his bravery; he presented the bill for the act in the House of Commons, of which he was for many years the member for Galway, and prevailed upon Lord Erskine to support the measure in the House of Peers.

The nineteenth century was young (I quote from S. C. Hall's Retrospect) when these two gentlemen "dared to ask that Parliament should, by some legislative enactment, so far interfere for the protection of animals as to punish those who were guilty of cruelty to them. It seemed to many a monstrous proposition that a man should be fined and imprisoned for kicking a horse, or beating a dog, that was as much his own property as the shoes with which he kicked the one, or the stick with which he beat the other. It was, surely, aiming a death-blow at the free-born right of an Englishman—the right to do what he pleased with his own." Hall continues: "Said an indignant slave-owner in one of the modern plays: 'A pretty land of liberty this is where a man mayn't wop his own nigger!' There was just as rational, and quite as loud a complaint when a majority of national representatives in England yielded to the merciful pressure of a few earnest men, and resolved to protect the lower creation by an act of Parliament, that has for more than half a century shed a halo round the name and consecrated the memory of Richard Martin."

Mr. Hall, who reported that meeting, said further, and I repeat it for the encouragement of all of us: "It was a thin meeting, that I

remember; but the Irish heartiness of Martin gave it warmth, fervor and energy. I do not believe there was another person present so sanguine as to think that Parliament would ever be the protector of a 'lower world.'" Yet the advocates had not long to wait. I do not know what the form of that oath was that Mr. Hall refers to hereafter, and thought worth while to preserve in the amber of print; it might have been, "By the big gun of Athlone," or "By the piper that played before Moses," but whatever it was, it seemed to be effective. Mr. Hall says: "It is but a faint remembrance I have of the scene, but I can clearly call to mind, Dick uttering an oath, essentially Irish, that 'By—he'd make 'em do it,' and somehow he did."

This was the beginning. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, thus founded, has set a shining example to the world. Henry Bergh of New York, founded, in 1866, the first society in our own country, following the plan of the London society. Then followed George T. Angell in Massachusetts, in 1868; then in the same year the Pennsylvania society was organized, and then in 1869, our own. Now there are but few of our sister States in which some protection is not given to animals by legislative enactment and organization thereunder.

I think we all have dark moments in which the hopelessness of all reform comes as a great shadow. There are days that are dark and dreary. Then we venture the question: Why? Do you find an answer? Why should the cruel driver, whose poor brute stood or limped on three legs, the trace buckles drawing blood at every step—why should he use the lash in addition? The question remains and always will remain unanswered. But we do brighten up with every kind act we are permitted to do, and hope and courage return.

The Rev. Mr. Haweis in the early part of the year preached a sermon in London on cruelty to animals, a decision arrived at by a ride upon an omnibus, the driver of which unmercifully whipped the weaker horse of the two. An old gentleman, a stranger, said to Mr. Haweis: "Sir, I often think of those words, 'the whole creation groaneth and travaleth in pain together, even until now.'" From these words the reverend gentleman delivered a most eloquent plea, dwelling upon the mystery of the vast creations of sentient beings, near and remote, around us, and upon their misery, and upon our ministry to them. Two sentences struck me in the brief report I have of the sermon; that man's inhumanity to man was not to be compared with his barbarity to beasts; and, after giving an impressive biography of a horse, from his frisky gambols by his mother's side in the verdant meadows, down the road to ruin, to the hack's yard—that "as he gets less able to do the work the more is put upon him. How true and how unfair."

I will add a fact in illustration; the great racer, Eclipse, whose name and achievements upon the race course, people, the world over, were more familiar with forty years ago than now, was found by a gentleman, in a cab's shafts in Paris—that *Enfer des chevaux*. The gentleman found his guess, that it was really the great Eclipse, old and worn, enfeebled, broken down, to be true; found the owner, bought the horse and shot him. It was a merciful act, though the thought of the disgrace and contumely that attached was the primary motive. We must thank that gentleman in our hearts.

I have many times thought that in a community that occasionally reflected upon things not wholly material, no person should be employed to drive a horse who could not pass and had not passed a competent

examining board, and that it would pay, (to return to the material) for owners of horses to organize such a board and pay it for its services, and then employ only such persons as had received its certificate of competency. Few efforts in our direction would be more effective than this, and any act of unnecessary cruelty should operate to suspend or wholly disqualify the perpetrator.

There should also be some control taken of blacksmith's shops. An awful amount of misery is daily produced from the ignorance or indifference of the horse-shoer. Think of the suffering of man and woman—our own suffering—from illy made shoes, and we can speak, and protest, and defend ourselves; but the poor horse, quite as sensitive as we, hobbles along, sick and lame, and gets such sleep as it can with the vice-like grip of the iron never loosed.

I have spoken of Richard Martin. Since his day many noble men and women treading the same path have listened for and heard the approving word, the still, small voice that falls upon the soul like a benediction. Among these was the great Lord Shaftesbury, the Good Earl, he was called. The Costermongers of London, are a cruel set. Warped and brutalized by poverty and ignorance, the poor donkeys they owned were the wretchedest of the wretched. But, (and it illustrates what may be done with the most degraded and hopeless) this good man gathered together all these Costermongers of London and vicinity, and, among other things, offered a prize to the man who should show the best conditioned donkey on a certain day. The prize was continued annually; and no gift was so highly valued by Lord Shaftesbury as when these Costermongers presented him with a fine donkey bought by a subscription among themselves, and presented to him with elaborate ceremony. Every one knew him as the Good Earl, and it was said that Westminster Abbey never presented such a sight as was witnessed at his funeral. The Abbey was crowded and there was scarcely a dry eye in it.

So this work has met, thank God, on every hand a sympathy, a support, a cordial recognition from all hearts whose sympathy, support and recognition are worth the seeking, and this is true power and irresistible force.

Now, it is proposed by the Illinois Humane Society to establish branch societies, one or more in every county in our State. We have already many such, and in this we ask the aid of the whole country upon the ground of the advantage to ourselves, and to our children, in the acknowledgement and inculcation of this doctrine, not now so new as it was in Richard Martin's day, that animals have rights, that children of the tenderest years have rights, rights that the law of the land recognizes and will, upon appeal, enforce. As to animals, to be well fed and properly housed, and to be fairly worked. As to children, to be well fed and clothed, and well taught, and to be fairly employed when the time when work is a necessity has arrived. Those laws we desire to see enforced throughout the whole State of Illinois, and we feel certain that such a moral atmosphere will obtain about these home organizations that the cruel man, the willful, the ignorant, the intemperate, the thoughtless, will be ashamed of his cruelty, and that prosecutions will soon be rare. For in most cases it has been my observation that cruelty is the result of passion or ignorance, and that a warning, a kindly word recalling the mind to its normal state, in one case, or a little instruction, seasonable and wisely chosen, in the other, are, with the power of the law behind the friendly words, generally sufficient to begin the blessed

work of reformation. Relapses are liable to occur in all diseases of mind and body, but with the help of our friends in these branch organizations, we shall find the intervals of freedom from disease and pain in each unhappy case, growing longer and longer as we live and work for good.

We are enlarging the meaning of the term disease, and are including under that title much that was formerly known by other names. We feel now that not only drunkenness and cruelty and insanity are diseases, but we add indolence, carelessness, filth, unthrift and ill-nature. The active, healthful mind is alert to the effect of all forces upon all creatures, alert and inquiring; and when he finds his horses and sheep and cattle suffering from the disease of laziness or ignorance or over-heat in blood or head in another who has his work to do, he applies the remedy, he drives out the disease, he is the greater power. But when the farmer himself—the owner of these cattle, horses and hogs—is himself diseased, then, as in the other case, a greater power must step in for his cure. His local branch society, the physician for this particular disease, is asked to come in and sit up with him and prescribe for him, and he has to take sometimes (as we all do) very bitter medicine, but it is only in order that he may recover his mental, moral health.

It is an ingenious French proposition, that of the energy of the white corpuscle in the blood, which combats, that conquers, and finally swallows up the disease germ which has entered the system, and as this white corpuscle advances to ultimate victory, the patient lives and grows well; but when the white corpuscle is driven back, is defeated, the patient dies. My friends, I like to think we have some such reason of existence—we, and many other similar associations for the promotion of education, of religion, of morality—in the body politic. While life is for us, there shall also be the forces that exercise, temper, strengthen and develop the moral character of the individual—forces we call sin, suffering, cruelty, poverty, crime—which, being indestructible, seem clearly given us to keep bright and fresh our own better instincts and powers; and the combat will go on to the end. We must not question why these things are thus; our duty is to combat them—to combat them by the soft word, the generous deed, the helping hand, by which, strange law! we ourselves are raised to a better life.

THE PRESIDENT: I have many other things to say; there is one thing I want to speak of very much, which is the complaints that are coming into the office, confirmed by our own observation, of the horrible and unmanly treatment of the West division street car horses. I have written a letter in answer to one of these complainants, Charles Huntoon, which I will read to you before mailing:

CHICAGO, ILLS., April 28th, 1890.

CHAS. HUNTOON, Esq., Chicago.

DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed favor of the 25th inst. has been received. This office is in receipt of many complaints similar to that of yours, of the ill-treatment, by the West Division Street Railway Company, of its horses. Lists of weak, lame and apparently over-worked horses have been made out by us from time to time and forwarded to the company's office with a request that some consideration be had of their unfit condition to do the work they are put to. Responses of a more or less unsatisfactory character to these complaints have been received, but their seems to be but little if any improvement in the treatment of the company's horses; indeed their condition is approaching a public scandal.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

Our difficulty in dealing with this corporation is one of determining, before a judicial tribunal, a case in which the nice distinction is to be made between horses worked just up to and those worked just beyond their natural capacity. Horses themselves differ in their capacity for work. If the car company shall be found cruelly beating its horses, there would be no question, not only of our right to interfere, but of our prompt action. From some sort of terror to which these unfortunate weak and lame horses are subjected by the company—probably a terror of the car running upon their heels if they hold back—if they do not keep their pace, these poor animals are made to do the work somehow or other.

Our observation is wholly in affirmation of your complaint, but save in one case, upon which we prosecuted the company, we have not yet evidence sufficient, in our judgment, to convict. A veterinary surgeon will say that the horses go—that is evident to all—and can do their work—this is expert testimony in affirmation—and are not abused by whipping or such urging; how then can we obtain conviction? Public opinion ought to be invoked against this company's obviously cruel heartless method of money-getting.

We shall continue our observation, as we may, without neglect of other work, and will be glad to hear from you, or any person on the subject, and will promptly prosecute the company under the statutes or ordinances, if you, or any friend, furnish us proof sufficient to convict, or proof upon which we may have a fighting chance for conviction.

Yours very truly,
JOHN G. SHORTALL, President.

I think it is fair to say that 30 per cent. at least of the West division car horses are not fit to do the work that is given them to do. The next order of business is the report of the Secretary.

THE SECRETARY, Henry W. Clarke, read the following report:

To the President and members of the Illinois Humane Society:—
Work of the Illinois Humane Society for the year ending April 30, 1890:

	As against Previous year.
Complaints and cases investigated.....	2,331 1,631
Children rescued and condition remedied.....	1,254 1,238
Surrendered to institutions by court or petitions.....	314 204
Children placed temporarily in institutions.....	305 298
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals.....	67 51
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children.....	33 22
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$4,917 \$1,949
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service.....	141 75
Disabled animals removed by ambulance.....	77
Teamsters and persons reprimanded.....	782 317
Abandoned and incurable animals killed.....	194 133

It will be noted that the aggregate of classified cases exceed in number the cases investigated, as one case often involves two or more children or animals.

A large portion of the amount of fines, which are imposed through the agency of this society, are worked out by the defendants in the Bridewell. The amount of fines paid in cash, which enure to the benefit

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

9

of this society by the recent act of the legislature are about one-fifth part of the amount imposed.

The work of the society for the past year has been conducted with the closest economy, with due regard to its greatest efficiency.

SUMMARY OF WORK IN DETAIL ANNUALLY FOR THE PAST NINE YEARS.

	May 1, 1881, Apr. 10, 1882 Apr. 30, 1882	May 1, 1882, Apr. 10, 1883 Apr. 30, 1883	May 1, 1883, Apr. 10, 1884 Apr. 30, 1884	May 1, 1884, Apr. 10, 1885 Apr. 30, 1885	May 1, 1885, Apr. 10, 1886 Apr. 30, 1886	May 1, 1886, Apr. 10, 1887 Apr. 30, 1887	May 1, 1887, Apr. 10, 1888 Apr. 30, 1888	May 1, 1888, Apr. 10, 1889 Apr. 30, 1889	May 1, 1889, Apr. 10, 1890 Apr. 30, 1890	Total.
Complaints investigated	1465	1626	2632	2836	2317	2898	1625	1631	2331	19361
Children rescued	178	95	1467	892	851	1120	1252	1238	1254	9207
Children put in charitable inst'n's	30	121	251	203	228	291	420	502	619	2665
Horses rescued rep'd of drivers	300	342	432	2029	1759	980	260	317	782	7441
Horses laid up from work	142	144	273	91	116	130	68	75	141	1180
Removed by ambulance		85	96	107	100	111	93	112	77	781
Disabled horses shot	92	122	178	189	89	316	157	123	194	1600
Persons pros. cruelty to animals	166	171	181	175	208	66	78	51	67	1163
Persons pros. cruelty to children	55	50	70	41	41	40	17	22	33	369

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY W. CLARKE,

Secretary.

The Secretary presented the report of the State Humane Officer, William Mitchell, at the Union Stock Yards, as follows:

Report of William Mitchell, State Humane Officer, Town of Lake, from April 1st, 1889, to May 1st, 1890.

Crippled animals attended to	1,221
Animals watered	13,334
Suffering animals shot	391
Calves placed to mothers	556
Complaints received and investigated	744
Parties reprimanded for cruelty	497
Animals fed at owner's expense	1,539
Horses laid up from work	31
Parties prosecuted for cruelty	57
Amount of fines	\$496
Children looked after and condition remedied	170
Children placed in charitable institutions	38

I receive great assistance from the city meat inspectors, Messrs. Lamb, Root and O'Horn, also from the police and all the railway agents stationed in the yard. The most friendly feeling existing between your agent and them.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Secretary submitted reports from Branch Societies as follows :
ALTON BRANCH, ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, MAY, 1890.

The Secretary of the Alton Humane Society presents the following report and summary :

The society now numbers fifty-one members. The first and most important act of the Board of Directors was to post the city with warning notices, containing extracts from the State laws concerning the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. The result of that action has shown the wisdom of the course pursued by the officers, and exemplified the adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and that the effects of the proclamation have been most salutary.

No prosecutions have followed, but the vigilance and close scrutiny of the Board of Directors and officers of the society has been exercised in such a manner as to procure relief for animals, and the amelioration of the condition of children in a number of cases.

The good work done by Humane Societies is usually performed quietly and without exciting much public attention, therefore much could be done and much has been done that only those engaged in the undertaking have any knowledge of. The officers of the society are always glad to impart information to those sufficiently interested to seek it.

The Alton Humane Society feel deeply grateful for the financial aid extended to them by a generous public, and the officers and Board of Directors specially request that all citizens having any knowledge of, or information concerning infraction of the law relating to children or animals, should report the same at once. W. P. NOBLE, Secretary.

DECATUR BRANCH, ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, MAY, 1890.

This society was organized March 27, 1889, by Chas. S. Hubbard, State agent, has a membership of fifty-one persons. Its officers are president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and five directors. Prosecutions for cruelty to animals during the year, 4. For want of means do not employ a paid agent, we have a committee on cruelty to whom complaints are made, who investigate promptly all cases reported. Our committee on distributing literature have had the law relative to cruelty printed and posted in conspicuous places throughout the city and county, are also circulating printed matter so that the masses may be informed of the object and aim of the society, and we can already see an increased interest in the association, and hope during the coming year to enlarge its roll of members and its field of usefulness.

GEO. W. BRIGHT, Secretary.

DIXON BRANCH, ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, MAY, 1890.

I send you the Dixon Sun of April 22nd, that you may see that the Dixon Branch of the Illinois Humane Society is not dead, but it has

been too quiet to make much of a report at headquarters lately. The account in the Sun is of our first prosecution. We have by moral suasion benefited many cases, both of children and animals. Our Bands of Mercy are working nobly. I send you a copy of a hand-bill which we have had printed and occasionally scatter as occasion seems to require, placing them in farmers' wagons, etc. We have also had some printed on heavy manilla paper and posted in all the livery stables, feed barns, and public places where horse owners and horse hirers congregate. Everything helps you know.

J. H. MOORE, Secretary.

HYDE PARK BRANCH, ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, MAY, 1890.

Our ninth year has been one of active humane work and the ground has been gone over as usual; seed dropped, some among thorns, some amid stones, and some, let us hope, on good ground. Yes we know that it has, for already we are seeing good results in many ways, much more kindness to animals. But this work, as you know, is like teaching a little child to walk, step by step, to guide the tiny feet until they are strong to step alone, so our words of reproof and warning must be given day by day, and every hour to the thoughtless and ignorant, and kindness wins in most cases.

I have not as large a number of cases to report of my own work, as it rests in the fact of long sickness and death in my family, so that nearly four months of time I was detained from doing outside work; but many calls have come to me from others whose hearts have been stung by the brutal act of overloading, and the stinging blows given to overburdened horses. Our village has changed into a city and many of our new people are not used to seeing our dumb friends treated in this cruel manner, and the humane thought is growing all about us, with the question at heart, what can be done to remedy this evil? Street improving is still going on to a very great extent, as well as many large buildings, and the treatment is terrible to horses. Now the time has come when a strong man with a very humane heart and firm will should be employed to attend to this work.

The past year many cases of neglected children have been brought to me for help. This too is beyond the help of one woman, as they came from the distant parts of Hyde Park, and it is impossible to attend to these cases, even by the help of grip cars and steam trains, and my dependence has been in many cases on the police, and really too much praise cannot be given to them, always respectful to my every call; but there should be a man with a horse employed by the Humane Society. Will you help us?

In regard to children, I do not believe in the separation of families, but in helping the ignorant do their duty, educate the parent to care for their own flesh and blood and hold the home sacred, however humble, and thus keep the family unbroken. A few years pass away and the

identity remains to these families, this is one of my ideas of true home mission work as well as humane work. Cases of reproof the past year for abuse of animals is 135; to calls of families of children visited, 5.

The boys with slung-shot and air guns are still busy, and many cases of that kind are of daily occurrences. Is there no law that can be made to stop this cruel sport? MRS. A. F. BLAIN, President.

MATTOON BRANCH, ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, MAY, 1890.

The Mattoon Branch of the Illinois Humane Society reports as follows for the past year's work:

Our membership numbers thirty, having on its roll some of the best citizens of Mattoon. We report the following cases as having received our attention, and as having been disposed of satisfactory: A case of a horse having been driven too fast; a case of a cow having been cruelly beaten; a case of a wife, desertion and failure to provide; a case of a horse having been overloaded. We would also report that we think the interest is increasing in the work of the society.

P. F. McNAIR, Secretary.

WHEATON BRANCH, ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, MAY, 1890.

This branch was established or organized August, 1889. At the meeting ordered for the third Saturday of April, the Secretary reported that the society consisted of two life members, 33 annual members, and 102 members of the Band of Mercy.

The Treasurer reported \$83.70 received, \$69.85 expended, there being therefore a balance of \$13.85 in the treasury. This amount including the subscriptions from the members of the Band of Mercy. The only changes in the by-laws of this society were the reducing of the life membership to \$25 and the annual membership fee to 50 cents.

The only case the society has had to deal with was the bringing of the Supervisors of the Du Page County Poor House and Insane Asylum before the secretary and president of the State Board of Charities on a charge of neglect of the insane patients. This case was well ventilated in a Chicago paper.

The society has held six special meetings, at the last of which it drew up resolutians of thanks to Mr. A. B. Wells of Wheaton, and Mr. E. B. McCagg of Chicago, for their able conduct of the above mentioned case. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. E. W. Fisher, F. Wells, J. S. Peironnet, Miss M. Drummond and Prof. L. M. Stratton. W. P. PADDON, Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. George Schneider, was read as follows.

GEO. SCHNEIDER, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY :

Balance on hand April 30, 1889, and received on deposit	
for the year ending April 30, 1890	\$9,074.07
Paid out on O. K. vouchers during that time	7,375.38

Balance on hand \$1,698.69

GEO. SCHNEIDER,
Treasurer.

On motion the report of the treasurer was approved as read,

The President submitted a report of the Talcott fund as follows :

The Talcott fund, the gift of Mary A. Talcott, widow of Mancel Talcott, stands as follows this May 1st, 1890 :

NAME.	AMOUNT.	INTEREST.	NAME.	AMOUNT.	INTEREST.
Gross,	\$2,000	6 per cent.	Torgerson,	\$600	7 per cent.
Gross,	2,000	6 " "	Storhaug,	700	7 " "
Owen,	485	7 " "	Christianson,	700	7 " "
Larsen,	470	7 " "	Bjordal,	600	7 " "
Look,	600	7 " "	Lewis,	700	8 " "
Mattern,	650	7 " "	Ferris,	350	7 " "
Perch,	500	7 " "			
					\$14,335

Grand Avenue Hotel Company, 5 per cent. bonds, bought July 2nd, 1889, at 98. \$3,920.

Illinois Trust and Saving Bank balance, \$1,138.64.

RECAPITULATION.

Mortgages	-----	\$14,335.00
Bonds (at purchase)	-----	3,920.00
Bank savings department, Illinois Trust	-----	1,138.64
		\$19,393.64

JOHN G. SHORTALL,

Trustee

MR. CULVER: I move that the Secretary be directed to cast the ballot of the society for the Directors who served during last year Motion seconded.

There being no other nominations, the motion of Mr. Culver was agreed to, and the Secretary cast the ballot of the society for the Directors for the following year as follows.

John G. Shortall,	George Schneider,	Henry N. Hart,
Edwin Lee Brown,	P. D. Armour,	Thomas E. Hill,
John C. Dore,	George E. Adams,	J. J. Glessner,
Ferd. W. Peck,	Marshall Field,	F. F. Spencer,

J. McGregor Adams,	D. B. Fisk,	M. D. Wells,
John B. Sherman,	H. H. Shufeldt,	Franklin MacVeagh,
Joseph Stockton,	Wirt Dexter,	Mrs. J. M. Walker,
T. W. Harvey,	David Swing,	Mrs. W. G. Hibbard,
B. F. Culver,	Henry L. Frank,	Mrs. Ferd. W. Peck,
Albert W. Landon,	Wm. Penn Nixon,	Mrs. F. H. Beckwith.

Mr. B. F. Culver offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That the City Police of Chicago are entitled to the thanks of this Society for the efficient aid they have rendered the Illinois Humane Society during the past year.

Resolved, That the society subscribe for the same amount of Humane Journals as last year for the use of the police of the city and the newspapers of the State.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society are tendered to the Auditorium Association for the free use of this club-room for this meeting.

Mr. Culver moved that the meeting of the Board of Directors for the election of officers for the ensuing year meet on the call of the Secretary. Motion seconded and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: It is very gratifying to find that the work of the society in all its practical details has been increased 33 per cent. over that of the preceding year, a fact well worthy of consideration.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the humane cause is much indebted to the public press for its aid in the furthering of humane work in the past year.

Mr. Culver moved that the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors be recommended to publish the proceedings of this annual meeting of the Illinois Humane Society. Motion seconded and adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Humane Society, held at the society's office in the Auditorium Building, Wednesday the 7th inst. at 3:30 P. M., present: John G. Shortall, Franklin MacVeagh, Prof. David Swing, J. J. Glessner, Henry N. Hart, Edwin Lee Brown, Franklin F. Spencer, William Penn Nixon, D. B. Fisk, and Albert W. Landon, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, John G. Shortall; 1st Vice-President, Ferd. W. Peck; 2d Vice-President, Thomas E. Hill; Treasurer, George Schneider, and Henry W. Clarke, Secretary, with the following executive committee: John G. Shortall, John C. Dore, Prof. David Swing, William Penn Nixon, Ferd. W. Peck, Henry N. Hart, Thomas E. Hill, John J. Glessner and George Schneider.

HENRY W. CLARKE,
Secretary.



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